

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1889.

No. 909, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

National Defence. Articles and Speeches. By Lieut.-General Sir E. Hamley. (Blackwood.)

"ENGLAND is a huge fortress with a great wet ditch, and, like any fortress, she may be forced to surrender." The conditions of war have been largely changed, but the principles of strategy do not vary; and the words of Napoleon at the camp of Boulogne remain applicable at the present time. But, if England, from an enemy's point of view, is essentially to be deemed a fortress, it is unnecessary to say that she cannot rely on a single line of defence for safety, if we are to have the least regard to engineering science. Granting that the navy must always be our main bulwark to keep off invasion, and to guard and maintain our world-wide interests, a military force, in an efficient state, should be ever prepared to co-operate with it, as a supplementary means of resistance; and history shows that this has been the instinct of the nation at real times of danger. England armed to confront the tercio of Spain, when Parma awaited the Armada's sails. A volunteer army sprang up from the soil to oppose the legions of the First Consul, and to second the invincible fleet of Nelson, who, by the way, would have been unable to prevent the descent and to stop Napoleon, had Villeneuve been a capable chief. The necessity, too, of a double line of defence, in the circumstances under which we should now wage war, is more than ever obvious to thoughtful minds. We do not—perhaps we cannot—possess the ascendancy at sea our fathers won. A combination of the fleets of France and of Russia would probably make our navy inferior to an enemy for a time even in its own waters. Contrary to expectation, too, the power of invasion seems to have been increased by the inventions of the age, and the power of defence to have, perhaps, diminished. It appears at least to be a more difficult task to keep hostile warships within their ports than it was in the first years of the century. To this we must add that, while the strength of our navy may have relatively declined, the duties cast upon it in the event of war would be infinitely greater than they were of old. It would necessarily be dispersed over many seas in order to protect a maritime commerce tenfold larger than that of 1800-10; and the importance of the service would have been immensely increased, for a serious interruption of our supplies of food would possibly starve us into an ignominious peace. For these and other reasons it is evident, therefore, that England cannot be considered secure unless she possesses a land force sufficient to resist an invader with success, and to give real support to the power at sea.

These Articles and Speeches of Sir Edward Hamley ably illustrate and press home a truth which the national mind, we rejoice to say, appears at last to have, in some measure, grasped. No more capable teacher could be found; and it is one great merit of these papers that they are in every respect of a practical nature. For example, the author does not attempt to advocate schemes of military defence based on conscription and general service, which England certainly would not adopt. He constantly aims at turning to account the elements of strength in war we possess, and at giving them real and effective power. These elements probably suffice for our needs, and are formed, as we might expect from our race, of rude material of the very highest value. Without taking into account the regular army which, in the event of a great war, would be largely engaged in foreign service, or the militia, which would be one of its feeders, and—a point not dwelt on by Sir Edward Hamley—would find much employment, no doubt, in Ireland, the volunteers alone could supply a force considerably exceeding 200,000 men; and this, with an admixture of regular troops, ought, as regards numbers, to be enough to resist any enemy who might attack our shores. Sir Edward Hamley has the very best opinion of the natural qualities of the volunteers. In bodily vigor—nay, in marching power—they probably surpass continental troops. In mere training for the field they may, perhaps, equal continental armies of the present day, not to be compared in this part of their calling to the professional armies of other days, whatever may be said by ill-taught critics; and they are animated by the noblest and most patriotic spirit. Yet, if we consider it as a real instrument of war, this magnificent array is even now little more than a mass of armed men, incapable of serious operations in the field, and unfit to contend against a well-prepared enemy. The volunteers can march, take aim, and manoeuvre well; but there is no store of even field kits for the men, not to speak of the many other appliances required by the soldier for even a campaign of a week. This simply means that a volunteer army would be unable to make a prolonged movement; and to this we should add that, as things now stand, it would not possess a transport service, trains, waggons, and impedimenta of the kind absolutely essential if it is to appear in the field. The volunteers, again, are a purely local force. They are distributed over all parts of the country, with reference merely to certain districts, and not to military positions required for defence; and thus, in the event of invasion, they would be late in assembling at the points attacked, even if they had the means an army requires to move and to undertake the real work of war.

The force, therefore, which would be our mainstay should a hostile army assail our coasts, is not organised for a proper defence. Other preparations are equally wanting. The volunteers can supply the three arms. But the volunteer artillery is not assigned to the strong places which it ought to protect; and, so far as is known, systematic plans for national defence, thought out beforehand and well arranged, are not forthcoming. Fine, therefore, as are the elements of power possessed by

England to withstand invasion, she wants the mechanism of a real defensive force, and is not in readiness to take the field; and the terrible experience of 1870-1 proves that a deficiency in these respects is fatal. Something has been done to redress these shortcomings since Sir Edward Hamley began these papers. But we remain unable to oppose a descent made by a fairly prepared enemy, with a strength even of 100,000 men; and the reforms he has never ceased to advocate are still required and have to be accomplished. The volunteers should be given what may be called the necessities of life for an efficient army; the men should possess requirements to hold the field, and means of locomotion for a great defensive force should be capable of being made available, if not actually bought or provided. The volunteers, again, should be so distributed as to be an army in a true sense. They should not form a mere local army. They should be organised in distinct districts charged with the defence of certain positions, and ready at certain points to resist an attack. They should, in short, be a trained and "mobile" force, able, at any moment, to take the field and to fall in strength on the presumed invaders. In addition to this, the special arms should be made efficient for their special duties. The volunteer gunners should, for example, be employed in defending pre-arranged points; and there should be a regular scheme of defence matured and combined for operations in the field. Sir Edward Hamley, too, dwells on another circumstance which commends itself to plain commonsense. From the nature of the case, an invading force would be only supplied with light field guns. We ought to be able to oppose to them a large number of guns of position; and, under the conditions of modern war, this ought to give us an immense advantage.

Were these reforms effectually carried out, we ought to be able to give a good account of any hostile force that could attain our shores. It is, however, necessary to provide, not only against a descent generally, but against special attacks on our great ports and harbours. And the defence of London should be dealt with separately, for London is the very heart of the empire, and is greatly exposed to a daring enemy. Our coasts are studded with beautiful towns—luxurious and wealthy resorts of pleasure—we might refer to Scarborough, Brighton, and Bournemouth—at present without any real defence; and a French admiral, it is well known, has marked them down as a prey for French cruisers, in the event of a war. Places like these, however, could hardly be fortified. The harrying of them could have no influence on the ultimate issue of a great struggle, and would only excite fierce national passions; and as English fleets would, at the worst, retaliate, we need not discuss the subject further. Sir Edward Hamley evidently thinks that our great naval strongholds, which would become the bases of our operations at sea, are not as secure as they ought to be; and, if so, they should have the fullest protection of modern artillery and engineering science. Our great commercial ports have to be considered next. They may be divided into two main classes—those upon the coast, and those lying inland, and communicating with the sea by large rivers; and, as a

rule, they are scarcely protected. The defences of the first should chiefly consist of works armed with the best heavy guns, those of the last would be submerged mines, quick-firing guns, and supporting batteries. As regards the capital, Sir Edward Hamley has laid down a defensive scheme of his own which deserves the attention of thinking persons. London, unlike Paris, could not, for many reasons, be fortified in a regular way. But certain zones of defence could be chosen to cover the probable lines of attack; and these positions could, he thinks, be held by an army of 60,000 men, composed wholly of armed and trained citizens, which ought to suffice to repel an enemy. The great city would thus be rendered secure; and the army in the field—an immense advantage—would not, so to speak, be bound to it, as a point to be shielded at all hazards, but would be set free to manoeuvre or fight, as the commander-in-chief might deem advisable. As a port, London should, of course, have the protection afforded to other ports, independently of its defences by land.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

The Bibles of England: a Plain Account for Plain People of the Principal Versions of the Bible in English. By Andrew Edgar, D.D. (Alexander Gardner.)

ALTHOUGH innumerable books have been written on the history of Bible translation in England, there is still room for this pleasant and instructive volume. Dr. Edgar writes, as he is careful to explain, not for scholars, but for "plain people"; and he has judiciously chosen to deal principally with a portion of the subject which, to ordinary readers, is perhaps more interesting than any other, though it has hitherto been very slightly treated in popular works. His object has been to convey to the unlearned reader a fairly adequate notion of the special characteristics—with regard to language, literary style, principles of rendering, dogmatic tendency, and so forth—of each of the important English versions of the Bible, beginning with that of Wycliff, and ending with the Revised Version of 1881-1885. The external history of the versions is given only in broad outline, except so far as minuter details may be necessary for the explanation of the distinctive features observable in the translations themselves. The plan is happily conceived, and it seems to have been carried out with remarkable success. There are, indeed, some indications that Dr. Edgar has not systematically studied the earlier forms of the English language; but his mistakes with regard to linguistic matters are few and mostly unimportant, the only one that calls for notice being the identification of the Middle-English word *mesel* (leper) with the modern "measles." It is evident that he knows his English Bibles intimately, and he has managed to convey a very considerable amount of detailed information in a thoroughly attractive manner.

The first chapter, entitled "The Lollards' Bible," treats of Wycliff and Hereford's translation of 1382, and Purvey's revision of 1388. The linguistic character of these versions is illustrated by copious instances of obsolete words and obsolete senses and idioms. In

criticising the style of the Lollard versions, the author does not, perhaps, give quite sufficient prominence to the fact that their awkwardness of expression is often due to the unintelligibility of their immediate original. It is obvious that in many passages the language of the Vulgate conveyed to the translators no real meaning whatever; and in such cases the only course open to them was to turn the words into English as literally as possible. However, it must be admitted that in the earlier Wycliffite version, even where the sense is quite clear, the expression has in general little merit; some of the apparent felicities of diction noted by Dr. Edgar, indeed, are merely accidental. On the other hand, the revision by Purvey shows distinct evidence of literary feeling. His remarks in the preface, in which he vindicates the rights of English idiom in translations of Scripture, are extremely interesting; and a comparison of his revision with the earlier text shows that he carried his doctrine into practice. Dr. Edgar calls attention to the occasional occurrence of such plays on words as "Alle thingis ben *nedful* to me, but not alle thingis ben *spedeful*." As the Wycliff versions were not made from the original, the comparison of their renderings with those of later translators is not of great interest. Dr. Edgar, however, points out half a score cases in which interpretations adopted by Wycliff from the Vulgate, and displaced in the Authorised Version, have been restored by the Old Testament revisers of 1885. In the New Testament the number of such instances would probably be much greater, as the changes introduced by the New Testament revisers are in considerable part textual corrections, which are more likely to have been anticipated by the Vulgate than mere improvements in rendering. Dr. Edgar's extracts from the Wycliff versions have an odd appearance, the Middle-English letter *ȝ* being represented throughout by *z*; and the statement that the letter was "either silent or pronounced like *y*" is incorrect. It would have been better to explain that the *ȝ* is a modified form of *g*, and that it is replaced in modern spelling by *y* or *gh*.

The account of "The Reformers' Bibles"—*i.e.*, the two editions of Tyndale's New Testament, Coverdale's Bible of 1535, Matthew's and Taverner's Bibles, and the "Great Bible" of 1539-40—includes a good deal of matter compiled from modern writers; but it is skilfully condensed, and, so far as I am able to judge, remarkably free from the misrepresentations commonly met with. The chapter on the Geneva version is headed "The Puritans' and People's Bible." The latter designation is peculiarly apt. None of the previous translations ever attained such a hold on the affection of the people as was gained within a few years of its first appearance by the Geneva Bible; and it was long before it finally yielded up its place to the Authorised Version of 1611. With reference to its continued use in Scotland, Dr. Edgar cites the statement of Principal Lee in 1824, that a copy of the older translation was, forty years before, still used in the parish church of Crail. I have been informed on good authority that less than eighty years ago there were in the Peak of Derbyshire many old people who habitually read no other than the Geneva

Bible. The common translation was known as the "Church Bible"; but whether it was regarded with dislike or merely with indifference, I do not know. The popularity of the Geneva version was not wholly due to the prevalence of Puritan opinions. It was, as may be seen from Dr. Edgar's copious selections of passages for comparison, a great advance on any former translation; and even the "Bishops' Bible" must be regarded as on the whole inferior to it, probably in point of scholarship, and certainly in the more popularly appreciable qualities of intelligibility and vigour of expression.

The Douay-Rheims version is discussed by Dr. Edgar with a degree of fairness which a few score years ago might in a Presbyterian divine have been considered extraordinary. The strange Latin-English jargon adopted by the Roman Catholic translators—as when they write "dilate their limit" for "enlarge their borders," or speak of "immolating hosts of pacifiques"—affords an easy mark for the ridicule of Protestant controversialists; and perhaps no one who has not been educated in reverence for the Douay Bible can help being amused by its eccentricity. The question must, however, be asked, how it came to pass that men of unquestionable scholarship, and not destitute of literary ability, could think such a style appropriate in a translation of the Bible? Dr. Edgar's solution of this question is correct so far as it goes, but seems to lack something in completeness. As he points out, the method of translation was chiefly due to the dread of either adding to, or detracting from, the sense of the inspired word of God, which the Church had authoritatively identified with the Vulgate. It had always to be borne in mind that unknown possibilities of mystical meaning might be hid in the most apparently simple text of the Latin Bible. To translate the Bible in the same manner as any other book should be translated would, therefore, in the view of Martin and his associates, have been to rob it of much of its implicit contents. There is perhaps some foundation for the supplementary explanation given by Dr. Edgar—that the unintelligibility of the translation was in part due to a disposition to minimise the concession extorted by public opinion from a reluctant Church; but it is to be doubted whether this feeling had any important share in the result. The Douay version was an honest attempt to meet not merely a public demand, but what was regarded as a genuine want; but the want acknowledged by the translators was not of the same nature as that on which Protestants insisted. It was admitted to be desirable that pious and intelligent laymen should become familiar with the text of Scripture; *not*, however, in order that they should draw their own lessons from it by private interpretation, but in order that they might be the better able to profit by the authoritative expositions given them by their spiritual guides. Hence the ideal English translation was one which should admit of precisely the same expository treatment as the Vulgate itself; that it should be intelligible without exposition was altogether a secondary consideration. The Douay translators, however, overshot their mark. A version so unreadable as that which they produced could not in the nature of things attain even the

limited popularity which was desired. The English Bible used by modern Roman Catholics is not the original Douay version, but a revised edition which, as Dr. Edgar shows in detail, contains very material improvements in clearness and in idiomatic purity.

The chapters on the Authorised and Revised Versions (or, as Dr. Edgar calls them, the "National" and the "International" Bible) contain much information respecting the changes introduced into the several editions of the former, together with some account of the various private attempts at an improvement of the translation from the seventeenth century onwards. One rather interesting point mentioned is that the curious rendering "strain at a gnat" (instead of the correct "strain out" of earlier versions) is not, as is commonly supposed, a misprint first occurring in the Bible of 1611. Dr. Edgar finds it in Tomson's revised edition of the Geneva Bible in 1599. It can hardly be supposed, however, that King James's translators deliberately sanctioned the error. Was it an accidental misprint in both cases, or did the printer of 1611 insert it from his recollection of the text in Tomson? Most of the important changes in the Revised Version are duly noted by Dr. Edgar, though I do not see any mention of the one which is perhaps the most striking of them all—the substitution, in Luke vi. 35, of the words "nothing despairing" (*margin*, "despairing of no man") for the "hoping for nothing again" of the Authorised text. The author takes a reasonable view of the merits of the Revised Version. While protesting against the extravagant censure of Dean Burgon, he admits the existence of many faults of style, the most frequent blemishes being those due to an attempt at excessive precision in the rendering of Greek tenses and particles.

Dr. Edgar may, on the whole, be heartily congratulated on the value and interest of his book. Its usefulness would, however, have been enhanced if he had appended indices of English words and of the passages of Scripture referred to.

H. BRADLEY.

Popular Poets of the Period. Edited by F. A. H. Eyles. (Griffith, Farran, & Co.)

If Mr. Eyles should think of editing a selection from the unpopular poets he will probably have some difficulty in finding material, for the present volume contains fifty-nine names. The presence in Britain of over half-a-hundred poets, popular or unpopular, would be of the highest significance, and afford at least an opportunity for revising the commonplace criticism that the age of poetry is past. Such a review of the poetical situation, since Mr. Eyles has not discovered any new poets, is not more necessary now than it was before the publication of his anthology. Setting aside the geniuses, of the fifty-nine authors, some are, on their own admission, not poets at all, some are writers of meritorious verse and some of doggerel. It could not well be otherwise in this or any age. The "poetical situation" repeats itself in a poetical period: England becomes "a nest of singing-birds," but the nightingales are always few. Without forgetting much disparaging criticism—for, except to the poet, the age of poetry is

always past—the present time must be regarded as one distinctively poetical; and in this volume a bird's-eye view of its poetic production can be obtained.

The difficulty attending the compilation of an anthology from the works of living writers is, perhaps, a sufficient excuse for the faults of the book—such as the insertion of verses by unknown magazine writers to the exclusion of Mr. John Payne, Mr. P. J. Bailey, and others. Of course, no exigency should have allowed the editor to talk of "biographical adumbrations"; and the poet accused of being "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of classical inspiration" may be expected to derive considerable amusement from the expression of the charge. The want of arrangement is marked. Even an alphabetical order would have been better than none. Some idea of contrast may, perhaps, have guided the editor. Dean Plumptre follows Sir Edwin Arnold, and Mr. A. P. Graves precedes Lord Tennyson, with the bewildering effect of a public picture-gallery. Then the title is inaccurate. Between the two "Locksley Halls" are sixty years, representing not one but two periods and the beginnings of a third. Still there is no reason why this book should not serve its purpose, which is to spread the knowledge of present-day poets among those who have hitherto taken little interest in them and their works.

To Dr. Japp has been entrusted the notices of Lord Tennyson, Mr. Browning, Mr. William Morris, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Buchanan. His criticisms are not deficient in sympathy and discrimination. In his remarks on Tennyson, he insists rightly that "Locksley Hall: Sixty Years After," is not a true completion of "Locksley Hall." Is it not the case that in "The Princess," with its

"For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse,"

we have the true dramatic sequel to the
"Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions
match'd with mine,
Are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water
unto wine,"

of "Locksley Hall"? Mr. Underhill writes of Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Gosse. His note on Mr. Meredith contains a good analysis of "Modern Love." Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Allingham, Miss Rossetti, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Locker-Lampson, Lord Lytton, and the remaining forty-five poets are treated, more or less efficiently, by Mr. Claude Melville, Mr. Richard Le Galienne, Mr. W. C. Newsam, and others. Mr. MacKenzie Bell writes an interesting article on Mr. Theodore Watts, and also the introductory essay on "Some Aspects of Contemporary Poetry."

Mr. Bell has a good grasp of the subject, and he points out that the contemporary muse is mainly lyrical; that mastery over form is one of its chief characteristics; and that poetry will become more and more democratic. The two last criticisms are not likely to be disputed; and it is well to have them clearly illustrated, as Mr. Bell has done, in a book intended for those who are not habitual readers of poetry. But it might be worth while to modify the first criticism. By the "contemporary muse," it must be remembered, Mr. Bell means the poetry of the last sixty years. If the highest poetry of the time is the direct expression of the impassioned thoughts and

feelings of the singers themselves, the Victorian age may be distinguished in English literary history as the lyrical period; but—and Mr. Bell does not forget it—so strong are the forces impelling to a form not conventionally dramatic that the greatest dramatic genius since Shakspere must crush a tragedy into a monologue. Julian Fane predicted more than a generation ago a dramatic period, and thought that the production would be massive. Two massive works, Mr. Swinburne's "Bothwell" and Mr. Browning's "Ring and the Book," seem in a measure to fulfil this prophecy; Mr. Meredith's "Modern Love" is dramatic, and so is "Rizpah," "The Northern Farmer," and much of the highest work of our chief lyric poet. But attempts to define ourselves are always futile. Give Sir Richard Owen a bone or two, he will describe the appearance of an unknown animal; and archaeology can restore an age from a rhyme, a ruin, and some bits of wrought metal. But what is a critic to do with a transition period like the present—a period which contains not only the inextricably comingled bones of several preceding periods, but many of the live creatures of those periods, besides all the urgent life of a growing third—an enchanted country whose lawns are crowded with palaces, and whose firmament is darkened with air-castles, reared and pitched, like Thebes and Troy, by the breath of two generations of poets? Mr. Bell, knowing the audience to which he speaks, has done wisely in refraining from any elaborate analysis. The temptation to theorise in presence of such a mass of phenomena must have been great; and yet how difficult, how almost impossible it is to say anything about it! For example, we rather pride ourselves on our mastery over form; but the Augustan age did the same. How do we know that we have not developed, or are in process of developing, in spite of our variety, an instrument as perfect and as limited as Pope's couplet? The abundance and goodness of our *vers de société* would seem to indicate something of the kind. The safeguard lies in the democratic tendency of modern literature.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

Life of Charles Blacker Vignoles. By O. J. Vignoles. (Longmans.)

The lives of our leading engineers are always agreeable reading. All who are familiar with Smiles's biographies will remember the singular interest with which he surrounds the memories of the eminent men whose careers he describes. This interest arises partly from the fact that they were men of commanding genius and farseeing intellects; and partly from the very nature of the works that they took in hand. They were mostly men of great culture and high scientific attainments; and they were all gifted not only with the genius for planning their great undertakings, but also with the talent for persuading others to put their hands into their pockets and contribute the necessary funds for carrying them out. They were possessed likewise of undaunted courage and perseverance, both for facing the nearly overwhelming difficulties attending the execution of some of their works in the early days of engineering science, and the almost incredible opposition with

which they were met in the first attempts to introduce railways—an opposition so furious and determined that the proceedings of fifty years ago read to us now in the present day like a romance. Of these, the Stephensons, Cubitt, the Brunels, Walker, and the Rennies stand out like giants in the engineering world; while surrounding them was another band of gifted men who perfected the railway system as we now see it in this country and abroad. Among these latter not the least conspicuous was the distinguished engineer whose life is now given to the world by his son in a memoir that is not only a valuable contribution to the history of engineering progress, but also to the biography of the nineteenth century. For it records the career of a most interesting personality, of whom it was well said at the time of his death that he "was one of the few remaining links that couple this generation to one that is now historical—the generation in which George Stephenson was the great central figure."

There is much, however, in this excellent memoir that will interest the general public beside the record of the labours of a successful engineer, as his birth and early life were surrounded by circumstances of a most romantic kind; and it is greatly to be regretted that the author has not been able to discover more details of this portion of his father's career. Descended from a Huguenot family which settled in Ireland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Charles Blacker Vignoles came of a warlike stock, four or five of his immediate ancestors having been officers in the British army. As his father, Captain C. H. Vignoles of the 43rd Regiment, married the youngest daughter of Dr. Charles Hutton, professor of mathematics at Woolwich, scientific as well as military blood ran in his veins; and through his mother he could claim affinity with Sir Isaac Newton. When scarcely eleven months old, his father was ordered to Guadaloupe, where, after only a few weeks, he was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the French, together with his wife and infant son. During this captivity the father and mother died of yellow fever, and were buried in the same grave; while the little prisoner was himself attacked with the disease owing to having been nursed by his devoted mother. He was taken in charge by a humane French merchant of the place who, by a change of nurse and careful tending, contrived to save his life. The dying mother had managed feebly to scrawl the name and address of her father on a piece of paper, which was forwarded to Woolwich by the good Frenchman. But ten months elapsed before her brother, Captain Hutton, was able to reach the island in search of the little orphan; and almost immediately upon landing there he lost his right eye by a musket ball, and, becoming a prisoner of war, was only allowed to leave Guadaloupe with his nephew on parole.

Not the least romantic incident in this part of Vignoles's life was his appointment by the Commander-in-Chief on November 10, 1794, when little over seventeen months old, to an ensigncy in the 43rd Regiment, though he was immediately put upon half-pay, "as," in the words of the letter notifying the appointment, "he is too young to serve." After his removal to England he was brought up by his

grandfather at Woolwich, and studied at the Royal Military Academy, where he assisted Dr. Hutton in the compilation of his mathematical tables, which he checked throughout. He was then articled to the law by his grandfather, and placed with a leading firm in Doctors' Commons, where he acquired a legal knowledge that afterwards often stood him in good stead. How long this apprenticeship lasted it is impossible to say, as he ran away to Spain between the years 1811-13, and joined the army there, where he made his first acquaintance with Sir John Burgoyne. He must have been back in England in 1813, when he was gazetted to the York Chasseurs, and went to study at Sandhurst. His active service soon commenced. After being quartered for a short time in the Isle of Wight and at Portsmouth, he was ordered to Holland, where he took part in the disastrous attack on Bergen-op-Zoom. He seems to have passed through imminent danger, and to have behaved with great gallantry in this ill-starred affair, a graphic account of which is given in one of his letters to his friends at home. From Holland he was ordered to Canada; and on the voyage out the vessel he was in was wrecked on Anticosti, and he was sent on in a small fishing schooner to carry the news to Quebec. Here he remained quartered for a twelvemonth, and was then sent home with his regiment, arriving at Spithead just in time to hear the news of the battle of Waterloo. After being quartered in Scotland for some months he was sent over to Valenciennes, where he remained for a twelvemonth with Sir Thomas Brisbane, assisting him in astronomical calculations, and in the preparation of comparative tables of French and English measures.

This stay at Valenciennes brought Vignoles's military life to a close; and he thenceforth began that more peaceful career as an engineer, which he pursued with energy and success for fifty-seven years. In 1817 he returned to England and married Miss Griffiths (a young lady whose acquaintance he had made at Sandhurst), and at once proceeded to Charleston, where he had the good fortune to be appointed assistant surveyor to the state of South Carolina, with permission to take work on his own account. He was also appointed surveyor and civil engineer for the city of St. Augustine; and in these capacities he executed some important state surveys. He found himself, however, thwarted by the jealousy of the Americans; and on hearing of the death of Dr. Hutton early in 1823 he quitted the New World and returned home to set up for himself as civil engineer.

It would be impossible within reasonable compass to give anything like a comprehensive sketch of the engineering works that he either planned or was engaged in constructing during his long and active career, and a bare statement of what they were must in most instances suffice. He was first of all engaged by Walker in dock and river work, and then by the Rennies in surveys for railroads in Surrey and Sussex. The opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825 having aroused the public mind to the value of this new means of communication, a line between Liverpool and Manchester was at once projected, and

Vignoles was engaged to make the first survey. A second line was then planned by George Stephenson, and the Rennies subsequently employed Vignoles to run a third; and for a time he was actually the resident engineer, first under the Rennies, and then under Stephenson. An unfortunate difference with the latter caused him to quit this employment, and he then projected a tunnel under the Mersey, and was engaged on improvements in the Oxford Canal. He next formed a project for completing the Thames Tunnel; but his plans were not adopted, and only resulted in causing a serious quarrel with the elder Brunel—a breach which, like the previous one with George Stephenson, was never healed. Then followed the all-important question as to the form of locomotive best adapted for traction on the new lines. Vignoles, who appears to have studied the question, but who, doubtless, was much influenced in the matter by his recent quarrel with "Old Geordie," sided with Braithwaite and Ericsson in advocating their "caloric" engine in opposition to Stephenson's "Rocket." The result showed that the latter was right, and the famous trial at Rainhill in October 1829 settled the question once and for all in his favour. Vignoles's first appointments as chief engineer were on the St. Helen's Railway, connecting that town with Runcorn Gap, and the Parkside and Wigan line, with its subsequent extension to Preston. He was then much engaged in attempting the construction of a line from Paris to Havre and Dieppe, as a link in the project of improved communication between London and Paris. But the scheme fell through for the time owing to the determined opposition of Thiers; and although subsequently carried out, it was by another hand. Then followed the construction of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, of which he was the chief engineer. In reference to his selection as such by the directors, he wrote in characteristic style: "I am to be appointed their engineer at a salary of eight hundred a year; thus superseding my old friend Stephenson, which is of itself worth thousand more." Railway and other work then poured in upon him rapidly. He visited Hamburg, Hanover, and Brunswick on the subject of proposed lines in North Germany; was consulting engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway; chief engineer to the Midland Counties, and Sheffield and Manchester Railways. This latter undertaking having resulted in financial disaster, involving Vignoles in a loss of £80,000, he was glad to accept for two years the professorship of engineering at University College, London.

But the vast development of railway enterprise in 1845 brought him work on a great number of the projected lines both in England and Ireland, among others the North Kent Railway—a line which he worked out with great care, and took an especial pride in. He also elaborated a scheme for a line to Dover, via New Brompton, Sittingbourne, and Canterbury—which is now to be traced to a large extent in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway—as well as one from London to Arundel, lately constructed as the Mid Sussex. He also strongly advocated the "atmospheric" system, especially in the case of lines having steep gradients; and the India House invited him to go out to India and examine and report

upon a railway system for that country, though at too low a salary to induce his acceptance of the offer.

Then followed his connexion with several lines abroad, the principal being the railway from Bilbao to Tudela. This was in several aspects the most interesting of all his many railways, and remarkable for the extremely heavy nature and great difficulties of the works, and the skill displayed in overcoming them. His best known work, however, is the suspension bridge over the Dnieper at Kieff; and one of the most interesting chapters in the memoir is that devoted to this magnificent structure. No other foreign bridge is so well known in England, thanks to the splendid model of it first exhibited in 1851, and afterwards transferred to the Crystal Palace, where it continued one of the greatest attractions of that exhibition until it was destroyed in the disastrous fire of December, 1866. But, perhaps, the thing of all others by which Vignoles is best remembered is the form of metal generally known at home as the "flat-bottomed rail," and abroad as the "Vignoles rail," which is a monument to his memory of which any engineer might well be proud. It is not employed in this country as much as it once was, but it has a widely extended use abroad; and, owing to its adaptability to steel sleepers, it is likely to supersede all other forms of rail in tropical countries.

The author has had, as a son, a difficult task before him in dealing with certain phases of Vignoles's temper and disposition; but he has accomplished it with rare impartiality and tact, and has fairly shown the weak as well as the strong points in the character of his distinguished father.

M. BEAZELEY.

FRANCE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Francis the First and his Times. From the French of Clarisse Coignet. By Fanny Twemlow. (Bentley.)

The Last of the Valois, and Accession of Henry of Navarre, 1559—1589. By Catherine Charlotte, Lady Jackson. In 2 vols. (Bentley.)

It is on record that there was once an examiner who, after examining the boys of a public school in history, expressed a sorrowful conviction that their papers gave little evidence of original research. The critic need not, I think, be quite so exacting. He may, for the most part, rest fairly content if, in the histories that come before him for review, the old facts are re-stated with sufficient accuracy, and so arranged as to give life and interest to the narrative.

More than this might, indeed, be said of the book of Mdme.—or it may be Mdile.—Coignet. She is already advantageously known by a Life of François de Sépeaux, Sire de Vielleville, the English translation of which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of April 28, 1888; and she has clearly made special study of the times of Francis I. and Henry II. To the respect due to all first-hand knowledge she has a good claim. And, having said this, I turn to the contents of the two books before me.

They cover, between them—if we exclude

the twelve years of Henry II.'s reign—the whole period from the accession of Francis I., on January 1, 1515, to August 2, 1589, when Henry III. fell before the knife of Jacques Clément—nay, for Lady Jackson is liberal, they take the reader to the year 1594, when Henry of Navarre entered Paris as king.

A momentous period in the history of France without question; and how brightly it opens! Some men, perhaps most men, ought never to grow old; and Francis I., in the hey-dey of his youth—handsome, brave, high-spirited, a dashing cavalier, the patron of art and learning—was a figure well-fitted to take the popular eye and arouse a nation's enthusiastic loyalty. But just as his life, for all the brilliant promise of its spring, was clouded over all too soon, and ended sadly, morosely, and in premature decay, so did the earlier hopes of the Renaissance and Reformation bear in France but sorry fruit. "Not peace, but a sword" did these two great movements bring to the country. The accession of Henry IV. was preceded by upwards of half a century of misrule, disorder, civil war, and national and social disintegration.

For all that terrible amount of human misery it is impossible not to hold "the last of the Valois" accountable. Whatever may be thought of the universal applicability of Carlyle's theories on the hero as a factor in state affairs, there can be no question that during the sixteenth century—that seething birth-time of the modern world—individual force of character and insight were, on the part of the ruler, the most priceless boon which a country could enjoy. If ever there exists a condition of things when institutions will do instead of men, certainly such a condition was not realised in the age of William the Silent, Elizabeth, and Henry IV. But unfortunately for France, Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., so far from being heroes, were conspicuously deficient in the real ruler-gift. The first, for all his early brio and dash, was no statesman. As Mdme. Coignet rightly observes, "Practical good sense utterly failed him, even when his own interests were concerned." Henry II. was, as Mr. Bright once said of a brother politician, "a dull man." Francis II. was a poor sickly lad. Charles IX. had a distinct taint of madness. Of Henry III. it is scarcely possible to speak save in words of contempt. God save a country given over to such leadership during one of the terrible crises of its national life! In order to appreciate what can be effected by a born king of men, it is only necessary to contrast the position of France in Europe, and her internal condition, when the Béarnais came to the throne, with the France that he handed on to his successor.

But though the sixty odd years covered by the two books before me are mainly years of misrule, they were years of passing interest—years in which events crowded upon one another, in which the web of political intrigue was woven with exceeding subtlety, in which the great stage of public life was filled with characters of an intense force and vitality. They were years, too, in which the outward show of things—the pomp and circumstance, the trappings and dress—assumed

a peculiar brightness and importance; years

therefore, with which, in one aspect at least, the feminine historian is peculiarly fitted to deal.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

NEW NOVELS.

Diana. By Georgiana M. Craik (Mrs. A. W. May). In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

Jack o' Lanthorn. By C. R. Coleridge. In 2 vols. (Walter Smith & Innes.)

Wild Darrie. By Christie Murray and Henry Herman. (Longmans.)

A Chronicle of Two Months. (Bentley.)

A Ruined Race; or, the Last MacManus of Drumroosk. By Hester Sigerson. (Ward & Downey.)

Roland Oliver. By Justin McCarthy (Spencer Blackett.)

The Story of Mary Herries. By J. Francis. (Ward & Downey.)

The lady whom the world of novel-readers will continue to think of as Miss Georgiana Craik may not be—and, as a matter of fact, is not—a great writer; but something which cannot be said of every great writer can safely be said of her, that she always pleases and never disappoints. *Diana* is a capital novel: fresh and bright in character-portraiture, attractive in incident, and unexceptionable in literary workmanship. The characters may be divided into two groups—a group of strong-willed masterful people which consists of the heroine, Diana Fielding, her terrible grandfather, Sir Henry Rivers, and her persistent, imperturbable lover, Dr. Brydon; and a rather more numerous company of limp, amiable, and somewhat helpless people composed of her father and stepmother, her aunt, Mrs. Rivers, and her two unsuccessful suitors, Cecil Rivers and the milk-and-watery curate, Mr. Stapleton. Still, though they do thus arrange themselves, they are clearly differentiated, and each has the sharp outline of personality which in real life distinguishes the men and women who have many features of character and temperament in common. The scheme of the first two volumes of the novel bears a recognisable resemblance to that of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. The position of Diana is almost identical with that of Cedric Errol; and she, like Cedric, vanquishes the grandfather, who is a universal terror, by simple fearlessness. The details, however, are entirely different. Diana is not a gentle boy of seven, but an independent courageous girl of two-and-twenty; and instead of shaming Sir Henry into graciousness by believing him to be a model of all the virtues, she conquers him by the bolder process of letting him see that she knows him to be an obstinate and cruel old man, whom it is her mission to bring to a better state of mind. The leading of a forlorn hope is generally either a total failure or a splendid success. In Diana's case it is neither; for, though she does wonders with the dreadful old man, he dies without altering the tyrannical will which is to force her into a distasteful marriage with her poor spiritless cousin Cecil. In narrative interest the third volume, good as it is, is less strong than its predecessors, for the reader foresees its whole

course; and the delay in bringing Dr. Brydon and Diana to a mutual understanding has the look of being unduly prolonged for the sole purpose of covering the orthodox number of pages. Some doubt may be felt about the author's psychology, using the word in the scientific, not in the perverted journalistic, sense. The popular theory is that in the matter of marriage the weak and the strong are likely to be mutually attracted, and it is a theory which the observed facts of life seem to support; but Mrs. May does not give it her adhesion. She allotsthe strong to the strong, and has certainly made her case imaginatively convincing; for the course of the story has that crowning virtue of inevitability which always betokens a vital grasp of character and situation.

The general nature of Mr. R. C. Coleridge's novel may be inferred from the remark that had he not chosen to give it a metaphorical title he might appropriately have named it "Illusion." His fairly numerous—but not too numerous—characters are, for the most part, admirable people. Three or four of them are, indeed, people of conspicuous nobleness; but to all, or nearly all, of them the atmosphere of life is as the magical atmosphere which surrounds the Brocken—an atmosphere on which are cast, as on a wizard's mirror, distorted reflections of themselves and their friends. *Jack o' Lanthorn* is a book with an intellectual scheme which would, in the wrong hands, have lent itself very readily to morbid pessimistic treatment—the treatment which represents life as one unending illusion, and man as the plaything of scornful deities seated on some cloudy Olympus. It has, however, fallen into the right hands. Mr. Coleridge's picture of life is sane and healthy; because, while he sees, with Emerson, that illusion is a necessary part of experience, he sees also that it is not the whole of it, being simply the apprenticeship of the soul and mind in the art and mystery of seeing. The companionship and mutual loyalty of two heroes of the story—Alarie Lambourne, the young country squire, and his cousin, Clarence Burnet, the Bohemian journalist—makes men of both; and yet, with no single exception, those who are most interested in the welfare of the young men believe and act upon the belief that the influence of each is the one influence which is inimical to the welfare of the other. Alarie leaves his true life to devote himself to art, and finds that for him the boon of art is the apprehension of the claims of his true life. Clarence dreams of a revolutionary fraternity, and discovers the true brotherhood in the very circle which seemed to exclude it. Martin Lambourne, Michael Worthing, Cordelia, and Emily, all have their illusions, and Jack O'Lanthorn leads them into various quagmires; but they win the solid land at last, and we pity them for their bruises and scratches only as we pity the soldier who has lost a limb and won the Victoria Cross. This intellectual motive, which most careful readers will discern behind the mere narrative, is never in artistically obtruded, though it is certainly there. The story moves on, unfolding itself as it moves, in the most pleasantly natural and interesting manner. The book has real imaginative solidity both of conception and presentation; and, while all is good, the

pages devoted to Cordelia and to theatrical matters are specially excellent.

Mr. Christie Murray has given numerous proofs of his ability to stand alone; but his new novel has probably gained much from the co-operation of Mr. Henry Herman, to whom, it may be guessed, the reader owes the material for the bright sketches of the unsophisticated life of Kansas territory some thirty years ago. *Wild Darrie* is not quite so compact a story as Mr. Christie Murray has shown himself able to write—the interest is not sufficiently concentrated in any single figure or group of figures to fulfil the requirements of perfect constructive art, and the progress of the tale is a little jerky; but the book is so full of life and freshness that trifling defects of mechanism do little to interfere with the reader's pleasure. The novel is rightly named; for, though Wild Darrie is, for the most part, a passive rather than an active character, it is in her that our interest is first excited, it is she who lingers longest in the memory, and it is her deed of heroism at the crisis of the story which provides the book with its strongest and most impressive situation. The bold, beautiful circus-rider who deserts her loyal husband, and who, when she returns to him a broken-down penitent, is taken under his protection but—to all appearances—shut out of his heart, is a strong and pathetic figure; and the pathos is not of that elaborated adventitious kind which makes the judicious grieve for the author rather than with his creature, but is inherent in the conception and is brought home to us not by literary tricks but by sheer simple strength of portraiture. After Wild Darrie herself, the most attractive character in the book is the shy, awkward, but chivalrous young Westerner, Abraham Hooker, whose quaint courtship of Ada Deering is a delicious little bit of half-humorous, half-pathetic comedy. His magnanimous declaration when he finds that he is too late in the field, and that he has been forestalled by some one who is worthy of the prize he has sought to win, is excellent.

"That's so," said the suitor. "H'm." He stood thinking for a moment, and then with an increased solemnity said, "I'm going to try to like that man. If he is what he ought to be, that'll come pretty easy. I've been a noosance, Miss Ada, but I don't see how I could have helped it; and if the other boy is worth his luck—" He paused again, and broke out explosively, "I'm his brother, by the Lord!"

The under-sized but precocious and self-confident Tim is, in a small way, another success; and the chapters of exciting incident which follow the accidental discovery of the gold are full of vigorous, picturesque writing. Some really good stories appeal only to one class of readers: *Wild Darrie* is a book which may be safely recommended to all and sundry.

A Chronicle of Two Months is a somewhat nightmarish performance, though it differs pleasantly from the nightmare of real life in having a comfortable conclusion. Prior to the last few pages, however, the uncomfortableness is maintained with a persistence and ingenuity worthy of a better cause. The ingenuity is specially noteworthy. As we read on we feel certain that something particularly dreadful must happen in the next chapter, but when the next chapter is reached the dreadful thing is still just ahead; and

much melancholy credit is due to the anonymous writer for the skill with which she saves her readers from that sickness of heart which follows upon deferred hope. When the something dreadful comes at last it takes the form of a parricide, a crime which ought to satisfy the most exigent connoisseur in horrors; but for some reason—perhaps because our expectation has been kept too long upon the stretch—it seems rather flatter than a parricide has any right to be. There is, however, no doubt that the young widow, Mrs. Markenfield, manages to make the chronicle of her dismal two months at the Owlery decidedly interesting; and though the society of a couple of misers, of a young girl who is supposed—albeit erroneously—to be the mistress of one, and of a drunken woman who is the wife of the other, is not winning, these very objectionable people are really alive. George Hazlit, who ultimately marries the widow, is somewhat shadowy, which seems a pity, as he is the most respectable member of his family; but in fiction shadowiness and respectability are often associated. The story cannot be called attractive; but its horrors are fewer than the reader expects them to be, and it is certainly not deficient in cleverness.

In *A Ruined Race* Miss Hester Sigerson gives us a tale of rural Irish life in the worst days of absentee "landlordism," which will be admitted by men of all political parties to have been very bad days indeed. They certainly provide material for a score of stories quite as sad as the story told in these pages; but it is impossible not to feel that the author might, without any lack of loyalty to truth, have been a little less uniformly harrowing. Some lives are, doubtless, as unrelievedly dismal as were the lives of poor Dan McManus and his devoted wife; but a novelist, who can act as Providence to his or her creations, need not surely make us miserable by painting a picture in which no single ray of light penetrates the profound gloom. Miss Sigerson evidently writes from intimate knowledge of the life which she depicts; and her story would not have lost any real element of effectiveness, and would have been more largely and essentially veracious, had she allowed herself an occasional deviation into cheerfulness. The style of the book is occasionally careless, but the story is well told. It has both power and pathos, and only wants a little brightness and humour to make it as pleasing as it is impressive.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's new story is contained in one of those small paper-covered volumes with which, since the days of *Called Back*, we have become so very familiar. The cover, size, and price are, however, the only features which *Roland Oliver* has in common with the "shilling shocker" of the bookstalls. It is not an amorphous collection of impossible horrors, but an admirably constructed and admirably told story of the ordinary life of to-day. Mr. McCarthy has chosen a smaller canvas than usual; and, like the true artist that he is, he has not overcrowded it, but has produced a cabinet picture which is as satisfying in composition as in execution. We are introduced to four characters only, and the arrangement of the little group is notably skilful. We have the hero, as noble and chivalrous as the two paladins whose names he bears, but still a human being of flesh and

blood; the wily young widow, Mrs. Church, eager to entangle, by fair means or foul, the man whom she jilted when she supposed that he had only a life of poverty to offer her; and Mr. and Mrs. Caledon, the querulous, selfish, unprincipled husband and the loyal wife, who endeavours unsuccessfully to save him from himself, the portraiture throughout being singularly delicate and truthful.

There is nothing that is specially enthralling or specially noteworthy in any way in *The Story of Mary Herries*, but it is certainly very readable. Its principal fault is a certain looseness of narrative construction—the election of the heroine's father to a seat in the House of Commons, for example, being one of two or three episodes which have no relation to the main action. Its principal merit is the vivacity of its literary style. The conversations are extremely bright and natural; and the heroine, though occasionally a little quick-tempered, is a very attractive young lady, who deserved a more interesting lover than the faint-hearted Captain St. Quintin, a gallant gentleman who displays a most unlover-like readiness to believe that his lady-love is lost to him.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

SOME FOREIGN BOOKS.

Profils Etrangers. Par Victor Cherbuliez. (Paris: Hachette.) This volume, from the pen of the author of *Samuel Brohl et Cie.*, may be best described as interesting but not important. The sketches of Hegel, Beaconsfield, William Humboldt (or rather Charlotte Diede), Robert Moffat, and Charles Gordon, are written with lucidity and sobriety of judgment; but they are so slight that no subject receives really adequate treatment. Of the English "profiles" that of Gordon is the best, although it will not satisfy those who regard him with unqualified admiration. Politicians will, of course, turn to the notices of Bismarck, Beust, Geffcken, and Crispi. The "profile" of Serafin Estebenez may be regarded either as political or literary. Those who want an example of keen, sober French criticism upon men and things of to-day may find it in this volume of M. Cherbuliez. We may add that the articles of which it is composed have previously appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, where the author adopted the pseudonym of "G. Valbert."

John Stuart Mill. Ein Nachruf von Theodor Gomperz. (Wien.) This is a reprint of two articles published in the *Deutsche Zeitung* soon after Mill's death. The author has now added some notes, giving references, illustrations, and further information on various points. English readers of Mill will not find much that is new. There are, however, a few expressions of Mill's own, used by him to the author in conversation or in writing, which are not without interest. Prof. Gomperz dwells a little on Mill's public life and writings, a little on his home at Blackheath and his personal character as it was known to his friends. The articles are inspired with a deep regard and respect for Mill. The spirit in which they are written, and the fact of their republication at this date, are pleasant proofs that he is not unhonoured in Germany.

Privat-boligen på Island i Saga-tiden samt delvis i det sverige Norden Valtyr Guðmundsson. (Copenhagen.) This is an excellent little book, put together with care and method, on a subject about which every reader of the sagas must have desired accurate and orderly information—the dwellings of the Old Northmen in Iceland and

the other Northern lands. Beginning with a very complete collection of illustrative quotations from old northern authorities arranged in geographical order, it proceeds with an exposition of the plan, nomenclature, construction, and fittings of the homestead buildings at successive periods. It is illustrated by clear and useful plans and diagrams, among them ground plans of Flugumyra in 1253 (which illustrates the famous incidents in *Sturlunga Saga*), and of the northern colonists' homestead at Amaraglik-forth, in Greenland. There are also full indices. One caution is needed by students who use this book, to wit, that the value of the Icelandic authorities cited is very various. For instance, the Sagas of Egil and Thormod are absolutely worthless for evidence as to old houses in Courland and Greenland, though we may rightly use them with regard to thirteenth-century homesteads in Iceland. And, to take another example, Sagas like those of Grettir and Nial, with some old material in them, were yet compiled long after the heroic ages of which they treat, and therefore must not be rashly used. Mr. Guðmundsson is aware of the value of the much-neglected Saxo, and has some acquaintance with English anthropological literature. His book reminds one of that valuable study on the cottages of South-West England, which has lately appeared here, the forerunner, we may hope, of other works of the like kind. Both books are as valuable to the archeologist and architect as to the historian, and both are of precisely the sort of which Jacob Grimm (who, by the way, first explained the origin of the curious term *dyngja*, our metamorphosed "dinghy") would have welcomed. It is a pity Mr. Guðmundsson has chosen to write in Danish. Had his book been written in French, English, or even Icelandic, it would have reached a far wider circle of students.

Souvenirs d'un Montagnard (1858-1888). Par le Cte. Henry Russell. (Pau.) Count Henry Russell has at length given to the world, in slightly different arrangement, and with a few additions, the charming volume which he first printed privately and presented to his friends in 1878. What Messrs. Ball, Leslie Stephen, Prof. Tyndall, and others have done for the Alps, Count H. Russell has done for the Pyrenees. More than any one man he has rendered these mountains known and accessible. If he has not toiled in an equally scientific spirit as those pioneers of the Alps have done, he has drunk still more deeply than they of the beauty and poetry of the mountains. He is more at home among them, he treats them more as his friends, he visits them at all seasons of the year, and this not for a few hours only. He has lived for weeks far above any other human habitation, seeking only rest and refreshment and bracing of spirit in communion with them, finding in their society a rapture which he never experiences elsewhere. It is this life in the mountains that he tells us of, and would fain induce others to share. Trustworthy and accurate as a guide, his book is not merely nor chiefly this: it is an outpouring of the joy which a robust and poetical temperament may, even in this nineteenth century, find in solitary communion with mountains untrodden and nature unspoiled by man.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan als Lustspieldichter, von Dr. Kurt Weiss (Leipzig: Fock), is another of those curious exercises in what some persons call scientific criticism which Germany produces for the wonder and delight of the universe. It would be impossible to set about a literary essay with more liberal apparatus, with greater industry, and with a sterner resolve to be thorough and scholarly than Dr. Weiss exhibits. For instance, most people would be content with mentioning the very notorious and sufficient fact that "A Trip to

Scarborough" is one of the closest possible adaptions of "The Relapse." But this would not suit the man of literary science, so he not only puts the parallel passages in literally parallel columns but writes "Fehlt bei Sher.", "Fehlt bei Vanbr.", and so forth, exactly as if he were giving a careful collation of two precious MSS. Add to this the odd liberties which it is the modern German habit to take with the spelling even of proper names ("Acrs" for "Acres," &c.), and the monograph becomes a very curious study. Dismissing this side of it, it is a careful and fair criticism enough, though we do not know that Dr. Weiss's attention to the mint and anise has not somewhat injured his grasp of the weightier matters. His general opinion of Sheridan is, if anything, rather too high, inasmuch as he does not fully recognise the still over-abundant dose of the purely artificial and conventional which makes "The Rivals" and the "School for Scandal," brilliant as they are, rather a relapse from than an improvement on "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The Good-Natured Man." Goldsmith put true human character in improbable and conventional situations. Sheridan softened the convention of situation and plot only to harden that of character.

Schillers Lyrische Gedankendichtung, in ihrem idealen Zusammenhang beleuchtet von Dr. E. Philippi. (Augsburg: A. Votsch.) Among the twenty-five poems treated of by Dr. Philippi in this little volume, we sorely miss some of Schiller's best efforts. The "Ring of Polycrates," the "Diver," the "Cranes of Ibycus," the "Fight with the Dragon," cannot be spared. They are illustrative of Schiller's genius in a way in which several of the poems here analysed are not. Dr. Philippi does not, it seems to us, escape the tendency to oversolemnity in critical language, as e.g., on p. 7, "Das subjektive und ideale Element ist also in Schillers Seele das erste und bestimmende, das mass- und formgebende Prinzip des dichterischen Kristallisierungs-Prozesses"; nor the curious half-apologetic tone in which many writers, not Germans only, have found it necessary to speak of "Die Götter Griechenlands." The gravity of the following, viewed as intellectual criticism for adults, is inimitable: "Nichts lag Schiller ferner als eine Verhöhnung des biblischen Christenglaubens oder gar die Wiederherstellung des alten Heidentums." The intrusion of the Catechism into criticism cannot be too strongly deprecated. But there is better work than this—as, for instance (pp. 85-99), on the profound and difficult "Spaziergang," in which the critic seems quite at home. On the whole, we doubt if the attempt to work out a thread of moral and ideal connexions between the lyrics of a great writer be a very promising task. In lyrics, greatness means manysidedness. The lyrics of genius are "Ein wechselnd Weben, Ein glühend Leben," and "Wander to and fro, in the Currents of Life and the Storm of Action."

Anleitung zu wissenschaftlichen Beobachtungen auf Reisen—in Einzel-Abhandlungen. Herausgegeben von Dr. G. Neumayer. (Berlin: Oppenheim.) This valuable work of two large volumes, edited by the Director of the German Maritime Observatory at Hamburg, who is himself known as an explorer, contains a mass of specialist essays useful for scientific travelling. Among the contributors are the names of A. Bastian, Gerstäcker, A. Günther, K. Möbius, G. Neumayer, F. von Richthofen, Schweinfurth, and Virchow. Geographical science, topography, geology, earth-magnetism, meteorology, astronomy, hydrography, statistics, medicine, agriculture, ethnography, linguistic science, zoology, the microscope and photographic apparatus, are dealt with in various papers. The work thus forms a sort of cosmos of knowledge.

Grundzüge der Landesnatur des Westjordanlandes. By O. Ankel. (Frankfurt: Jaeger.) This is a valuable monograph on the physical geography of Palestine west of the Jordan. The geology, climate, and vegetation of the country are all thoroughly discussed, and a chapter is devoted to a history of the cultivation of the soil. The book should be read by those who are interested in the Holy Land.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL & SONS have in the press the early diary of Frances Burney (Mdme. d'Arblay), in two volumes, edited from the original MSS. by Annie Raine Ellis.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER will publish shortly a work on India by Mr. James Samuelson, of the same character as his former books on the states of South-Eastern Europe. It will consist of two parts, the first being an historical review, and the second treating of social and political questions. A bibliography of modern books relating to India has been contributed by Sir W. W. Hunter. The illustrations will comprise a series of collotype reproductions of views, portraits, and archaeological subjects, from photographs.

MESSRS. ADAM & CHARLES BLACK, of Edinburgh, announce a new and enlarged edition of the collected works of Thomas De Quincey, edited by Prof. David Masson, De Quincey's biographer in the "English Men of Letters" series. Several papers not before reprinted will be given in this edition, and the whole will be carefully classified. It will consist of fourteen volumes, to appear at intervals of one month; and it will be illustrated with portraits and views.

MR. EGMONT HAKE is the editor of a new publication—consisting of essays, poems, and tales—to be called *Remington's Annual*, which will appear about the middle of this month. Among those who have promised to contribute are the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Rosslyn, Mr. Rider Haggard, Bishop Wordsworth, Mr. Walter Besant, Stepiask, Mr. W. H. Mallock, Lord Granville Gordon, Dr. Gordon Hake, the Marchioness of Huntly, Mr. Walter Pollock, Mr. W. E. Hodgson, Mr. Gosse, and Mr. Eustace Balfour.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO. will publish immediately, as vol. v. of the author's Collected Works, a new edition of Mr. Lewis Morris's *Songs of Britain*, enlarged by various odes and poems written since 1887, when that work appeared.

UNDER the title *Idylls of the Field*, Mr. Elliott Stock announces, for immediate publication, a new volume by the author of "By Leafy Ways."

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish next week *Good Men and True: Biographies of Workers in the Fields of Beneficence and Benevolence*, by Dr. Alexander H. Japp. The volume contains lives of Arnold Toynbee, Bishop Hannington, Edward Denison, John Conington, and Thomas Guthrie, with a portrait (from a photograph) of Arnold Toynbee.

MESSRS. REMINGTON & CO. will publish this month a new work by Mr. A. J. Duffield, to be called *Recollections of Travels Abroad*. Mr. Duffield has made use of his frequent and protracted visits to the old silver colonies of Spain—the present republics of Peru, Chili, New Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Ecuador—and the gold colonies of Australia, to form certain comparisons between their earlier and later conditions. Some attention is also given to Canada and the United States; and the work is interspersed with personal adventures

and sketches of men and women whom the author met.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL announce *Behind the Scenes of the Comédie Française, and Other Recollections*, by M. Arsène Houssaye, translated, with notes, by Mr. Albert D. Vandam.

MESSRS. HAZELL, WATSON, & VINEY will shortly publish, in conjunction with Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, a work entitled *The People's Prayer Book*, consisting of prayers for the family circle, written by Dr. Parker. The first section is devoted to general prayers, each being limited to one page. In other sections will be found prayers for Sunday use; sentences or collects adapted to every variety of family experience, such as births, deaths, marriages, travelling, sorrow, illness, restoration, and the like; a family litany, in which little children can join; and short services for those who cannot attend public worship.

MESSRS. CARR & CO. announce the immediate publication of a brochure, entitled *Florida and the English*, by Mr. Arthur Montefiore, which will be followed by a larger work on the same subject.

MESSRS. FIELD & TUER's announcements include: a reproduction of the first edition of Charles Lamb's *Prince Dorus* (1811), including all the coloured plates—limited to five hundred copies; *Sketches and Letters on Sport and Life in Morocco*, by Richard Wake; *Police*, by Charles Edward Clarkson and J. Hall Richardson, with whole-page illustrations; *The Age of Marie Antoinette*, by Charles Newton Scott; *The Story of "Bradshaw's Guide"*, by Percy Fitzgerald; *Aesop Redivivus*, by Mary Boyle, with numerous cuts; and *The Bairns' Annual for 1889-90*, edited by Alice Corkran, with a coloured frontispiece.

MESSRS. HOULSTON & SONS' announcements include the following: *The "Beautiful Valley" Series of Sermons to Children*, by the Rev. John Bruster; *The Sleepers Awakened*: or, the Artist's Little Model, by A. E. Knight; *The Pastor's Widow and her Son*: a Story for the Young, translated from the German; and new editions of *A Lonely Life*, by the Author of "Wise as a Serpent"; *Grammar-Land*: or, Grammar in Fun for the Children of Schoolroomshire, by M. L. Nesbitt; *Psalms of Life*, by Sarah Doudney; and *How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage*, by Mrs. Warren.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & CO. will publish, with the October magazines, the first parts of several serial works; a new and enlarged edition of their *Universal Instructor*; or, *Self-Culture for All*, with new subjects treated by well-known writers; and re-issues of their *Illustrated History of England*, by Dr. H. W. Dulcken, and *Sylvia's Young Ladies' Treasure Book*, with coloured and other illustrations.

THE October number of *Atalanta*, which commences a new volume, contains the opening chapters of two new stories by Dr. George Macdonald and Miss Jean Ingelow.

PROF. PAUL MEYER, whose idea of a holiday is to work harder outside Paris than he does in it, has been examining MSS. lately at the British Museum and the Bodleian.

MISS MARY BATESON, of Cambridge, is preparing a new edition of *Mandeville's Travels* for the Early English Text Society, from the Cotton MS. Titus, c. xvi. The book is so often wanted for quotation in the New English Dictionary that a fresh edition of it from its Midland MS. has become necessary.

THE Clarendon Press has obtained the grand prize and two out of the five gold medals awarded in the section devoted to British printers and publishers at the Paris Exhibition.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN, OKEDEN, & WELSH have this week removed from their historic site at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard to new buildings in Charing Cross Road, which they have called Newbery House, in memory of the founder of their firm in the middle of the last century.

A COURSE of lectures on "National Life and Thought throughout the World" will be delivered on Sunday afternoons during the next three months at the South Place Institute, Finsbury, supplementary to the course on "Centres of Spiritual Activity" given last year. Among the lecturers are Mr. Oswald Crawfurd on "Portugal," Prof. Thorold Rogers on "Holland," Mr. Theodore Bent on "Greece," Mr. H. A. Salmon on "The Ottoman Empire," M. Paul Blouet on "France," Mr. Sidney Whitman on "Germany," Mr. Eirikr Magnusson on "Denmark, Iceland, and Sweden," and Mr. A. R. Fairfield on "Bulgaria." The lectures are entirely free.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

SNOWDON.

"She saith in her heart, I sit a queen."

THRONE'D on eternal desolation, crowned
With mist and stars, we wander by thy base,
E'en lay presumptuous hands upon thy face,
And thou remainte sternly silent, drowned
In cloud-mysterious vastness. Not a sound
But inarticulate world-sighs can we trace,
Or some deep-hidden brooklet's measured pace;
That gladly lingers on the charmed ground.
Thine is a treach'rous splendour; one false grip
Of cruel rock where all is beautiful—
Upon the shining bents a sudden slip—
The vent'rrous climber o'er the rock-shelves flies,
And a poor corpse looks up to saddened skies :
Still thou abidest, grand, implacable.

M. G. WATKINS.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

The *Expositor* for October contains a very independent essay on the date of the Apocalypse, by Principal Brown, of Aberdeen, who believes that the Gospel and the Epistles and the Apocalypse ascribed to St. John were all written by that Apostle in his old age. The Neronian date is rejected as untenable. Prof. Delitzsch continues his observations on the difficulties which he has met with in the translation of the New Testament into Hebrew. Prof. Bruce discourses on Hebrews viii. ("Christ and Aaron"), and Prof. Cheyne on Psalm lxxxvi. Prof. John Massie justifies an orthodox view of the miracle of the conversion of St. Paul, and Mr. Selby gives a striking essay on "Heredity, and its Evangelical Analogies."

THE pièce de résistance in the *Altprussische Monatsschrift* (3-4 Heft, April-June, 1889) is formed by the first instalment of a history of Samagitis (*Samaiten*) in its relations with the Teutonic Order up to the peace at the Melno-See. Prefaced by a sketch of the geography and civilisation of the district, it carries down the narrative from 1237 to 1341. Dr. Panzer discourses on the connexions between the Frische Haff and the Baltic in the historical period. These, as he thinks, were, before the formation of the present sea-way at Pillau, to be found opposite Balga and in the extreme Western corner. A map is attached in illustration of each of these articles. The shorter papers are hymnological miscella by L. Neubaur (dealing with questions of authorship in reference to Franckenberg and Val. Thilo); three letters from Schopenhauer to Rosenkranz about the edition of Kant's collected works (very characteristic, and showing the careful study Schopenhauer made of Kant's

text); a few pages on the custom (as practised in East Prussia) of harwesters and other labourers to bind the trespasser on their ground, and demand ransom; and some biographical notices in reference to the Prussian poet of the War of Liberation, Max v. Schenckendorff.

THE *Revista Contemporanea* of September 15 has an article of great importance for the history of the present provincial literary renaissance in Spain. Don J. Perez Ballesteros there shows abundantly from the evidence of Trueba himself—the late poet and novelist of the Basque Provinces—that it was the study of the Catalan *Lo Gayter del Llobregat* of Rubiò y Ors which saved him from being a mere imitator of Castilian writers, and led him to seek inspiration from the life and nature of his native home. Thus the Basque is clearly posterior to the Catalan revival. There is also a curious description of St. Sophia in Constantinople as seen in the beginning of the seventeenth century by Octavio Sapiencia, chaplain to the Spanish embassy.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

General Literature.—“The Principal Dramatic Works of Thomas William Robertson,” with memoir by his son, and six photogravure portraits of the players, in two volumes; “The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin,” with explanatory notes by Charles Edmonds, a new edition, with additional matter, and seven new etchings by Gillray; “Oliver Cromwell and his Protectorate”: an Elucidation drawn from Contemporary Evidence, by Reginald F. D. Palgrave; “City Legends,” by Will Carleton; “English Idylls,” by Dr. P. H. Emerson; “The Struggle for Immortality,” by Mrs. E. Stuart-Phipps; “The Art of Housekeeping”: a Bridal Garland, by Mrs. Haweis; “Complete Cookery Book,” by Miss Mary Harrison; “Personally Conducted,” by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated by Joseph Pennell, Alfred Parsons, &c.; “Trying to Find Europe,” by W. S. Alden, illustrated; “The Colonial Year-Book,” edited by A. J. R. Trendell.

Travel.—“The Land of an African Sultan”: Travels in Morocco, by Walter B. Harris (Al Aissoui), illustrated by Aleck Berens; “Journal of the Voyage of H.M.S. *Enterprise* in Search of Sir John Franklin,” as recorded by Admiral Sir Richard Collinson, with an introduction by his brother, Major-Gen. Collinson; “Trooper and Redskin”: Recollections of Life in the North-West Mounted Police, Canada, by John G. Donkin, with map and portrait; “Cruising in the Cascades,” with special chapters on the grizzly bear, the buffalo, elk, antelope, trout in the Rocky Mountains, and life among the cowboys, by G. O. Shields (Coquina), with illustrations; “Friesland Meres and through the Netherlands”: the Voyage of a Family in a Norfolk Wherry, by Henry Montagu Doughty, with illustrations from sketches by the author; “Through Atolls and Islands in the Great South Sea,” by Frederick J. Moss, illustrated; “Through David's Realm,” by the Rev. E. Staats de Grote Tompkins, with illustrations by the author; “Blacks and Bushrangers, or Adventures in North Queensland,” by E. B. Kennedy, illustrated by Stanley Berkeley; “New Zealand for the Emigrant, Invalid, and Tourist,” by Dr. J. Murray Moore.

Biography.—“Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe,” edited by her son, the Rev. Charles E. Stowe, based mainly upon autobiographical documents, and including many letters from Eminent Englishmen; “Louisa M. Alcott: her Life, Letters, and Journals,” with two portraits and a view of her Concord Home, edited by Ednah D. Cheney; “Nathaniel Hawthorne,” by J. R.

Lowell; “George Washington,” by Henry Cabot Lodge, in two volumes, in series of “American Statesmen”; “Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life,” by the Rev. John W. Diggle; “Sylvanus Redivivus”: reminiscences of the Rev. John Mitford, for many years editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, by his daughter, Mrs. Houston, with a short memoir of his friend and fellow naturalist, Edward Jesse; “Reminiscences of a Boyhood in the Early Part of the Present Century,” a new story by an old hand; “Memories of Fifty Years,” by Lester Wallack, large paper and ordinary edition; “The Queen's Prime Ministers”: a series of political biographies—“Lord Melbourne,” by Henry Dunckley; “Sir Robert Peel,” by Justin McCarthy; “Lord Beaconsfield,” by J. A. Froude; “Lord Palmerston,” by the Marquis of Lorne; “Mr. Gladstone,” by G. W. E. Russell.

Fiction.—“Kit and Kitty,” by R. D. Blackmore, in three volumes; “Between the Forelands,” by W. Clark Russell, in two volumes; “Randall Trevor,” by H. P. Earl, in two volumes; “In Satan's Bonds,” by F. Eastwood, in two volumes; “Duchess Frances,” by Sarah Tytler; “Agnes Surriage,” by E. L. Bynner; and new editions of “In Far Lochaber,” by W. Black, and “The Vasty Deep,” by Stuart Cumberland.

Juvenile.—“Adrift in the Pacific,” by Jules Verne, illustrated; “Sir Ludar: a Tale of the Days of good Queen Bess,” by Talbot Baines Reed, illustrated; “The Witch of Atlas: a Ballooning Story,” by Miss H. Bowden; “The Conquest of the Moon: a Story of the Bayouda,” by André Laurie, illustrated; “The Prince of Nursery Playmates,” new edition; the volume of *Harper's Young People* for 1889.

Art.—“The Quiet Life: certain Verses by various Hands,” the motive set forth in a prologue and epilogue by Austin Dobson, the whole adorned with numerous drawings by Edwin E. Abbey and Alfred Parsons; “Shakspeare's ‘Macbeth,’ ” the text from the folio of 1623, with notes indicating the chief alterations in modern editions, illustrated with twenty-seven etchings on copper by J. Moyr Smith, who has also written an introduction upon the costume and architecture of Scotland in the eleventh century; “Sheridan's ‘The Rivals,’ ” illustrated by Frank H. Gregory, with five full page reproductions in colour of water-colour drawings, and black and white sketches in wash; “Algiers Illustrated,” by M. Wrigley, consisting of one hundred photographs printed in photogravure; “Ralph Caldecott's Sketches, Sporting, Social, and Political,” made in England, France, and Germany, and reproduced in facsimile, with an introduction by Henry Blackburn; “A History of Water-Colour Painting in England,” by Gilbert R. Redgrave, illustrated with thirty-two photogravures from the original drawings; six new volumes of the “Great Artists” Series; and the second volume of “Artistic Japan.”

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

“The Letters of Horace Walpole,” selected and edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. C. D. Yonge, in 2 vols., with portraits; “The Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J., 1834-51,” edited, with extracts from the diary of the latter, by C. T. Herrick; “Our Journey to the Hebrides,” by Joseph and E. R. Pennell, illustrated by the former; “Sir John Hawkwood, the Story of a Condottiere,” translated from the Italian of Mr. Temple-Leader and Signor Marcotti, by Leader-Scott; “The English Novel in the Time of Shakspeare,” by J. J. Jusserand, specially illustrated by reproductions of celebrated pictures

by photogravure, &c.; “Studies in the South and West and Canada,” by Charles Dudley Warner; vols. iii. and iv. of “The Life and Times of William Lloyd Garrison,” by his Children (completing the work); “The Diary of the Parnell Commission,” revised, with additions from the *Daily News*, by John Macdonald; “Light and Shadow,” a novel, by Edward Garnett; “A Doll's House,” translated from the original of Henrik Ibsen, with introduction, by William Archer, portrait, and photographs, limited edition; “In Thoughtland and in Dreamland,” by Elsa D'Esterre Keeling; “God in Shakspera,” by Clelia; “Edward Thring, Teacher and Poet,” by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley; “How Men Propose: Realistic and Sentimental Love Scenes from Popular Works of Fiction,” collected by Agnes Stevens; “Good Men and True: Biographies of Workers in the Fields of Beneficence and Benevolence,” by Dr. A. H. Japp; “When Mother was Little,” by S. P. Yorke, illustrated by Henry J. Ford; “Daddy Jake, the Runaway; and Short Stories told after Dark,” a book for children, by “Uncle Remus”; “The Butterfly: its Nature, Development, and Attributes,” by John Stuttard, dedicated to Sir John Lubbock, illustrated. The following four volumes of the new “Cameo Series”: “The Lady from the Sea,” by Henrik Ibsen, translated from the Norwegian by Eleanor Marx-Aveling, with introduction by Edmund Gosse; “A London Plane-Tree, and other Poems,” by the late Miss Amy Levy; “Wordsworth's Grave, and other Poems,” by William Watson; and “Sakuntala; or, The Fatal Ring,” an Indian drama, by Kālidāsa, translated by Sir William Jones, and edited, with introduction, by Prof. Rhys Davids. The next volumes in the “Story of the Nations Series” will be “Early Britain,” by Prof. A. J. Church; to be followed by “Russia,” by W. R. Morfill; “The Barbary Corsairs,” by Stanley Lane-Poole; “The Jews under the Roman Empire,” by the Rev. Douglas Morrison; and “Scotland,” by James Mackintosh. Parts i. to iv. of “The Century Dictionary” (to be completed in twenty-four parts); also the following reprints: “English Wayfaring Life,” by J. J. Jusserand; “Romances of Chivalry,” by John Ashton, illustrated in facsimile; “The Paradox Club,” by Edward Garnett; and the volumes of the *Century* and *St. Nicholas* magazines for the half year ending October, 1889.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Theological.—“Christianity in relation to Science and Morals: a Course of Lectures on the Nicene Creed,” by Canon MacColl; “Four Sermons on the Magnificat,” preached in St. Paul's, by Canon Liddon; “Looking Up: being Addresses bearing on the Spiritual Aspect of the Prayer-Book,” by Canon Newbold; “Essays on Critical Passages in the Greek Text of the New Testament,” by the Rev. W. S. Wood; “A Memoir of Archdeacon Hannah,” with portrait, by Canon Overton; “Practical Reflections on Every Verse of the Psalms,” by the author of “Practical Reflections on Every Verse of the New Testament,” with a preface by Canon Liddon; “Buddhism Primitive and Present in Magadha and in Ceylon,” by the Bishop of Colombo; “Essays on Beda's Ecclesiastical History,” by the Rev. H. Hensley Henson; “Life of Edward Bouvier Pusey, D.D.,” by Canon Liddon; “Life of St. Francis of Assisi,” by Mrs. H. L. Sidney Lear; second series of “Sermons preached to Harrow Boys,” by the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon; “Evolution and Christianity,” by Canon Aubrey L. Moore, forming No. xxi. of the “Oxford House Papers”; “Selections from the Writings of the Rev. Isaac Williams”; “Counsels of

Hope for Invalids," selected by the Rev. H. M. Neville, with illustrations by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford; a volume of "Extracts from Various Authors on the Subject of the Future Life, &c.," edited by Miss L. I. Gambier Parry; a cheaper edition, in one volume, of Canon Luckock's "Footprints of the Son of Man, as traced by St. Mark"; a new edition of Messrs. Bright and Medd's "Liber Precum Publicarum"; cheap editions of "The Life of Temptation" and "The Life of Justification," by Canon Body; new and cheaper edition of the "Library of Spiritual Works for English Catholics," consisting of five volumes, viz., A Kempis's "Imitation of Christ," Scupoli's "Spiritual Combat," St. Francis de Sales' "The Devout Life," and "The Love of God" and St. Augustine's "Confessions"; new and cheaper edition of Mrs. H. L. Sidney Lear's "Five Minutes: Daily Readings of Poetry"; new and cheaper edition of "Consolatio, or Comfort for the Afflicted," edited by the late Rev. C. E. Kenaway; new edition of Mr. J. Hamblin Smith's "Notes on the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles."

General Literature and History.—A translation of the "Laurentius Saga of Einar Hafdisson," by Mr. Oliver Elton; a revised text of the "Divine Commedia" of Dante; "A Companion to School Histories of England," by Prof. Symes; a translation of Leger's "History of Austro-Hungary," by Mrs. Birkbeck Hill, with a preface by Prof. Freeman; the completion of Prof. W. J. Ashley's "Introduction to English Economic History and Theory"; "A History of Greece," by Mr. C. W. C. Oman; the completion of Dr. Evelyn Abbott's "History of Greece," viz., the second and third volumes, bringing the history down to the year 321 B.C.; "A First History of Rome," by Mr. W. S. Robinson; "A Geography of the British Isles for Students," in 2 vols., by Prof. H. G. Seeley; "A History of Rome," by Dr. J. S. Reid; "A History of the French Revolution," by Mr. Arthur Hassall; Messrs. York Powell and MacKay's "History of England," part iii., by Prof. T. F. Tout, from A.D. 1688 to the present time; "A History of France," by Mr. A. R. Ropes; "A School History of Rome," by Messrs. W. R. Inge and W. W. How; "A First History of France," by Mrs. Creighton; "A Manual of Ancient History," by Mr. L. W. Lyde; "The Story of Denmark," by Mrs. Arthur Sidgwick; "History of the Early Empire of Rome," by the Rev. W. D. Fenning.

Educational.—"French Prose Composition for Advanced Classes," by Mr. H. C. Steel; Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and Violet-le-Duc's "Le Siège de la Roche Pont," edited by Mr. F. V. E. Brughera; Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin," edited by Mr. A. H. Gosset; Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," edited by Mr. H. A. Perry; "Hints towards French Prose Composition," by Mr. G. Gidley Robinson. The following new volumes of the series of "Episodes from Modern French Authors," edited by Mr. W. E. Russell: Mérimée's "Mateo Falcone," edited by Mr. W. E. Russell, and Dumas's "Le Capitaine Pampille," edited by Prof. E. E. Morris; "An Introduction to French Literature," by Mr. H. C. Steel; also, edited by the same author, Sandau's "Jean de Thummeray," and "Selections from Châteaubriand's Les Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe"; "A First French Reader," by Mr. F. V. E. Brughera; also, edited by the same author, Molière's "Le Misanthrope," Molière's "Le Tartuffe," edited by Mr. A. H. Gosset; "A French Reading Book," consisting of short stories, by Mr. G. Gidley Robinson; "German Grammatical Reader," by Messrs. A. R. Lechner and J. Schrammen. "A German Dictionary," by Dr. F. Lange; "A German Exercise Book," by Mr. W. G. Guillemand; a series of "Episodes

from Modern German Authors," edited by Mr. H. S. Beresford-Webb.

The following volumes also are in preparation: Hackländer's "Feodor Dose," edited by Mr. H. S. Beresford-Webb; Dahn's "Felicitas," edited by Mr. G. A. Biemann; Auerbach's "Schwarzwälder Dorfgeschichten," edited by Mr. A. H. Fox-Strangways; "An Italian Grammar," and "A First Italian Reader," by Mr. H. E. Huntington; "A History of Latin Literature," by the Rev. E. C. Everard-Owen; "The Hecuba" of Euripides, edited by Mr. Arthur Sidgwick; "Etyma Latina," by Mr. E. R. Wharton; "Selections from Valerius Maximus," edited by the Rev. W. R. Inge; "A Selection from the Greek Tragedians," edited by the Rev. E. D. Stone; "The Simple Sentence in Greek," by Mr. W. J. Harding; "Homeric Prosody, Inflection and Syntax," by Mr. F. E. Thompson; an edition of "The Greek Lyric Poets," by Mr. G. S. Farnell; "Elements of Greek and Latin Comparative Grammar," by Mr. T. C. Snow; Cicero's "Verrine Orations," "De Suppliciis," edited by Mr. A. C. Clark; "An Elementary Greek Method," by Mr. F. Ritchie. The following new volumes of the Falcon Edition of the Plays of Shakespeare: "Twelfth Night," by Mr. H. H. Crawley; "Much Ado About Nothing," by Mr. A. W. Verity; "Coriolanus," by the Rev. H. C. Beeching; and "As You Like It," by Prof. A. C. Bradley. The following additions to the "English School Classics," edited by Mr. F. Storr: Milton's "Samson Agonistes," edited by Mr. C. S. Jerram, and Scott's "Lord of the Isles," edited by Mr. F. S. Arnold; "A Classical (Greek and Italian) Historical Geography," by Mr. E. W. Howson; "A Classical Atlas," by Mr. M. G. Glazebrook.

Scientific.—"Notes on Building Construction," part iv., Calculations for Structures, with illustrations; a series of works on Engineering, edited by the author of "Notes on Building Constructions." The following are in preparation: "Reservoirs," by Mr. A. R. Binnie; "Marine Works," by Mr. W. R. Kinipple; "Breakwaters," by Mr. William Shield; and "Docks," by Mr. C. Colson. "A Text Book on Heat," by Mr. L. Cumming; "An Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," by Mr. W. A. Shenstone; a translation, by Mr. D. Robertson, of Tumlitz's "Potential, and its Application to the Explanation of Electrical Phenomena"; "A First Course of Practical Chemistry," by Mr. A. D. Hall; Messrs. Langley and Phillips's "Harpur Euclid," books v., vi., and xi., 1-21; "Notes on Trigonometry and Logarithms," by the Rev. J. M. Eustace; "Companion to Euclid," books i. and ii., by Prof. W. Thomson and Mr. James Blaikie.

MESSRS. T. & T. CLARK'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"THE Kingdom of God: or, Christ's Teaching according to the Synoptical Gospels," by Prof. A. B. Bruce; "Iris: Studies in Colour and Talks about Flowers," by Prof. Franz Delitzsch, translated by the Rev. Alex. Cusin; "Beyond the Stars: or, Heaven, its Inhabitants, Occupations, and Life," by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hamilton, President of Queen's College, Belfast—a new and cheaper edition, revised throughout; "The Lord's Prayer: a Practical Meditation," by the Rev. Newman Hall—a new and cheaper edition, revised throughout; "The Life of Jonathan Edwards," by Prof. A. V. G. Allen (of Cambridge, Mass.); "The Way: the Nature and Means of Revelation," by John Weir, Dean of the Department of Fine Arts, Yale University; "Kant, Lotze, and Ritschl: a Critical Examination," by Leonhard Stählin, of Bayreuth, translated by Principal Simon, of Edinburgh; "Elementary Logic as a Science

of Propositions," by Miss E. E. C. Jones; "Whither? a Theological Question for the Times," by Prof. C. A. Briggs.

The second issue of the "Foreign Theological Library" for this year will comprise Prof. C. E. Luthardt's "History of Christian Ethics," translated by the Rev. W. Hastie; and Prof. C. von Orelli's "The Prophecies of Jeremiah," translated by the Rev. Prof. J. S. Banks.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"THE Art of Paper Manufacture: a Practical Handbook of the Manufacture of Paper from Rags, Esparto, Wood, and other Fibres," by Alexander Watt, with numerous illustrations; "A Handbook on Modern Explosives," being a practical treatise of the manufacture and application of dynamite, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and other explosive compounds, including the manufacture of collodion cotton, by M. Eissler; "Engineering Estimates, Costs, and Accounts: a Guide to Commercial Engineering," by A General Manager; "The Mechanical Engineer's Office-Book," by Nelson Foley, second edition, much enlarged; "The Practical Engineer's Handbook," by Walter S. Hutton, third edition, revised, with additions; "Electric Light: its Production and Use," by J. W. Urquhart, third edition, rewritten, with large additions; "Builder's and Contractor's Price Book for 1890," containing the latest prices of materials and labour in all trades connected with building, entirely rewritten, remodelled, and much enlarged, by F. T. W. Miller; "The Fields of Great Britain: a Textbook of Agriculture adapted to the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department," by Hugh Clements, second edition, revised, and enlarged by the addition of a chapter on bee management; "The Foreign Commercial Correspondent," being aids to commercial correspondence in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish," by Conrad E. Baker, second edition; "Factory Accounts: their Principles and Practice," a handbook for accountants and manufacturers, by Emile Garcke and J. M. Falls, third edition.

Also the following new volumes in Lockwood's series of "Handybooks for Handicrafts": "The Clock Jobber's Handybook: a Practical Manual on Cleaning, Repairing, and Adjusting," embracing information on the tools, materials, appliances, and processes employed in clockwork, by Paul N. Hasluck, with upwards of 100 illustrations; "The Cabinet Worker's Handybook: a Practical Manual," embracing information on the tools, materials, appliances, and processes employed in cabinet work, by Paul N. Hasluck, with about 100 illustrations. And the following new editions in "Weale's Rudimentary Scientific Series": "Metallurgy of Iron," containing—history of iron manufacture, methods of assay, and analysis of iron ores, processes of manufacture of iron and steel, &c., by H. Bauerman, sixth edition; revised and enlarged; "The Mineral Surveyor and Valuer's Complete Guide," by W. Lintern, new edition; "Stationary Engine Driving: a Practical Manual for Engineers in charge of Stationary Engines," by Michael Reynolds, third edition; "Irrigation and Water Supply," by Prof. John Scott.

SHAKSPEARE'S SONNETS AND MARY FITTON.

We have kept our readers informed of the successive pieces of evidence that Mr. Thomas Tyler and the Rev. W. A. Harrison have from time to time found, indicating that the "dark woman" of Shakspeare's sonnets was Mary Fitton, a daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, and one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honour, who

threw Shakspere over for William Herbert, and who had a child by the latter nobleman, for which the queen put him (young Pembroke) into the Fleet prison. But the difficulty was how to prove that Mary Fitton was dark. There seemed to be no chance of it. But Mr. Tyler, wishing to have an engraving of Mary Fitton as well as Pembroke in his forthcoming book on Shakspere's Sonnets, went down to Gawsworth in Cheshire to sketch Mistress Mary from her father's and mother's tomb. On getting to the church, to Mr. Tyler's delight he found that the statues were coloured, and that Mary Fitton's hair and eyes were both black, and her complexion dark; so were her sister Anne's. Her brother's were light.

Another difficulty was that William Kempe, the famous comic actor of Shakspere's company, dedicated, in 1600, his *Nine Days' Dance from London to Norwich*, to "Mistress Anne Fitton, Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth." It was certain that not Anne, but Mary, Fitton was the maid of honour; and now Mr. Harrison has found a reference to the marriage of Anne Fitton, aged 14, to Mr. Newdigate, with whom she always afterwards lived, mainly in the country. Thus it is clear that Kempe mistook the Christian name of the patroness and mistress of his friend Shakspere, and called her Anne instead of Mary. Moreover, as Mr. Harrison and Mr. Tyler had before come to the conclusion that Mary Fitton had in early youth contracted a nominal marriage which her family never sanctioned, which was never effectuated, and to which Shakspere probably alluded in his line, "In act, thy bed-vow broke" (Sonnet 152), her sister's authorised marriage at fourteen renders Mary's unauthorised early one more probable.

Many folk will be anxious to know what Shakspere's presumed flame was like. Mary Fitton, as shown by Mr. Tyler's sketch from her mother's tomb, was a full-faced, bonny woman, with large speaking eyes and a looish mouth, somewhat of the type of Chaucer's "Wife of Bath," as men imagine her. Her hair is brushed high off her forehead, and turned over a comb or wire underneath it, while a scarf or kerchief covers the rest of her hair. She wears a ruff. The sculptor has made her flat-chested, and some one has broken off her hands and the tip of her nose. Dr. Furnivall has ordered photographs of the figure of Mary Fitton and the tomb to be taken, and will get some one to engrave them.

Mr. Tyler's book is more than half printed, and will be published by Mr. David Nutt. It will, undoubtedly, form the most important work on Shakspere's Sonnets up to this year of grace 1889. And now that enquirers know the lines to follow up, we have little doubt that further evidence on Shakspere's connexion with Mary Fitton will be found.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

DIRULAFON, Marcel. *L'Art antique de la Perse Achéménide, Parthes, Sassanides*. Paris: Mottez. 175 fr.

GARNIER, E. *La porcelaine tendre de Sévres* 2^e Livr. Paris: Quantin. 20 fr.

HANBERLIN, C. *Studien zur Aphrodite v. Melos*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 1 M.

KNOD, G. *Aus der Bibliothek d. Beatus Rhenanus*. Leipzig: Harrassowitz. 2 M.

LISL, Leontine de. *Poèmes barbares*. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.

LOSSEN, M. *Der Anfang d. Strassburger Kapitellestreites*. München: Franz. 2 M.

MENDES, Catulle, et Rod. DARZENS. *Les belles du monde*. I. *Les Gitans*. Paris: Plop. 1 fr. 50 c.

MORILLOT, L. *Etude sur l'emploi des clochettes chez les anciens et depuis le triomphe du christianisme*. Paris: Welter. 10 fr.

SABINE, H. *Table analytique et synthétique du Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture française au 11^e au 18^e siècle de Viollet-le-Duc*. Paris: Mottez. 20 fr.

ZAHLIN, E. *Indien u. Indier*. Basel: Schwabe. 1 M. 80 Pf.

ZOLA, Emile. *Le voeu d'une morte*. Nouvelle édition. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY.

D'ABLAING VAN GIJSENBURG, R. C. *Evolution des idées religieuses dans la Mésopotamie et dans l'Egypte depuis 4400 jusqu'à 2000 avant notre ère*. Amsterdam: Meyer. 5 fr.

GAYET, L. *Le grand Schisme d'Occident d'après les documents contemporains déposés aux Archives secrètes du Vatican. Les Origines*. T. 1. Paris: Welter. 7 fr. 50 c.

IRH, M. *Studia Ambrosiana*. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 80 Pf.

OROSII, P. *Historiarum adversarum Paganos libri VII. Ex recognitione C. Zangemeister*. Leipzig: Teubner. 3 M.

HISTORY.

HEIDEMANN, J. *Die Reformation in der Mark Brandenburg*. Berlin: Weidmann. 5 M.

MEMOIRES DE LOUVENT DU COUVRAU SUR LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE: première édition complète, p. F. A. Aulard. Paris: Lib. des Bibliophiles. 6 fr.

SCHLOSSEK, J. *Die abendländische Klosteranlage d. frühen Mittelalters*. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 4 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

DUPONT, E. *Lettres sur le Congo: récit d'un voyage scientifique entre l'embouchure du fleuve et le confluent du Kasai*. Paris: Reinwald. 15 fr.

MARSHALL, W. *Zoologische Vorträge*. 3. u. 4. Hft. Leben u. Treiben der Ameisen. Leipzig: Freese. 3 M.

MICHEL-LAVY, A. *Structures et classification des roches éruptives*. Paris: Baudry. 5 fr.

MILAKRUS, A. *Neugriechische geographische Literatur*. Athens: Barth. 4 fr.

STUDY, E. *Methoden zur Theorie der ternären Formen*. Leipzig: Teubner. 6 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

GRUNDMANN, R. Ueb. 93 in *Attika gefundene Henkelinschriften auf griechischen Tongefäßen*. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.

HAUSRATH, A. *Philodemī περὶ τοιχαράν libri secundi quae videntur fragmenta conlegit, restituit, illustravit A. H.* Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M.

HOFFMANN, G. *Ueb. einige phönizische Inschriften*. Göttingen: Dieterich. 3 M. 60 Pf.

JOLLY, J. *Der vyavahārādhya aus Hārīta's Dharmāstra nach Citaten zusammengestellt*. München: Franz. 1 M.

IMMICH, O. *Klaros*. Forschungen über griech. Stiftungssagen. Leipzig: Teubner. 2 M. 40 Pf.

PLAUTI, T. M. *comœdia Recensuit F. Rietschel*. Tom. III. fasc. V. *Menæchmos continens*. Leipzig: Teubner. 5 M. 60 Pf.

RECUEL DE Mémoires philologiques présentés à M. Gaston Paris par ses élèves Suédois, le 9 août 1889. Paris: Welter. 12 fr. 50 c.

SAINT-ALEXIS, la Cancun de. *Reproduction photographique du manuscrit de Hildesheim*. Paris: Welter. 10 fr.

SCHMIDT, J. H. H. *Handbuch der lateinischen u. griechischen Synonymik*. Leipzig: Teubner. 12 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

UNPUBLISHED BALLADS OF LORD MACAULAY.
Leicester: Sept. 29, 1889.

It is not, I think, generally known that there exist some unpublished ballads by Lord Macaulay.

An old friend of mine was allowed (in company, I believe, with another old friend, your late contributor, B. Montgomery Ranking) to see the MSS., which were in possession of Lord Macaulay's executors. They were not allowed to copy the ballads, as it was Lord Macaulay's wish that they should not be published. I have, however, heard portions of them recited by my friend; and as they are very fine and stirring poems, it seems a pity that the public should be deprived of the pleasure of reading them. The one on the battle of Bosworth field especially took my fancy; but of this I can only, alas, quote the lines in which Richmond, rebuking his followers for indignities offered to the brave king and soldier lying dead, says:

"—And, for that back at which ye flout,
It is a back I ween,
That Lancaster on foughten field,
Till now had never seen."

And the concluding line of his spoken epitaph on his dead rival:

"For, though he ruled as tyrants rule,
He died as soldiers die."

Is there no means of inducing Lord Macaulay's

representatives to allow the national ballad which contains these lines, and the other unpublished poems, to see the light of day?

J. J. BRITTON.

A SIGN USED IN OLD-ENGLISH MSS. TO INDICATE VOWEL SHORTNESS.

Oxford: Sept. 22, 1889.

The sign to which I wish to call attention occurs in the Cotton MS. Cleopatra B. 13. This MS., which, as now bound, contains 157 leaves, consists of three parts, which have nothing to do with each other, and have evidently been brought together by the binder. The first part (fol. 1-55^b) contains six Old-English homilies (in handwriting of the eleventh century); two of these are printed in Thorpe's edition of Elfric's Homilies, three in Wulfstan, and the remaining one, which is still unpublished, will appear in the collection of Old-English homilies which I am preparing for the Early-English Text Society. The second part consists of a single gathering of three leaves, containing Old-English fragments, all of which have been published. The third part (fol. 59 to the end) is in Latin. It is with the first of the three that I am concerned in this letter.

In this portion of the MS. I noted 556 instances of the acute accent commonly used in Old-English MSS. to denote vowel length. They were not all written by the scribe of the MS., many of them being by different hands; but they are all apparently contemporary. As compared with many MSS. of the same date, they are unusually accurate, being, with but two or three exceptions, written only over vowels which were originally long, or else over such as were lengthened during the Old-English period (e.g., before *l*, *n*, *r*, *m*, and similar consonant groups; in the accented prefixes, *or-*, *un-*, *an-*, &c.; in monosyllabic words, such as *we*, *he*, *is*, *ac*, &c., &c.), thus agreeing with the results obtained by Sievers, *Angelsächs. Gramm.*, §§ 121-124, and Sweet, *History of English Sounds*, pp. 108-115. I only found three instances which must be set down as errors of the scribe: *hñse* (soft), fol. 3^b; *betwóh*, fol. 7 (due, no doubt, to the influence of *betwónan*); and *fýrenful* ("sinful"), fol. 3^b, the first part of which the scribe probably took for *fýren* = "fiery"; to these we may possibly add a fourth, *clyne*, fol. 53 (see below).

But, besides these accents, which are undoubtedly intended to denote vowel length, there is another sign used tolerably frequently throughout the MS., which I take to indicate vowel shortness. In form it is like a small c written over the vowel, or like the c used in Latin MSS. (cf. Wattenbach, *Anl. z. lat. Pal.*, p. 96) turned over on its side. It occurs altogether 119 times—73 times over the word *gð* ("deus"), or some inflection of it, and 46 times over other words. I subjoin a list of these latter arranged alphabetically, according to the initial letter of the syllable over which the sign stands. The numbers following the words denote the folio of the MS. on which they occur.

ándgyte 34, *bárefôte* (adj.= barefoot) 47, *bárum* (bare, dat. pl.) 49, *bæ'ran* (wild bears) 54, *gebíst* (subst.) 5, *bliton* (pret. pl.) 54, *beb'dene* (past part.) 55, *beb'du* 50^b, *bu'gon* (pret. pl.) 15^b, *cáre* 4, *cly'ne* (a ball) 53, *éye* 33^b, *fáre* (3 sg. pres. subj. of *faran*) 33, *fréméð* 36, *gðcundnysse* 44, *gðcundum* 48^b, *gðwebbum* 2^b, *óngry'pe* 5^b, *gy'se* (whence Mod. Engl. yes) 17^b, *híté* 6, *hluton* (pret. pl.) 51^b, *hwánor* 16^b, *lófe* 14, *mágán* (they can) 32^b, *genámád* 34, *nánor* 45, 45^b (twice), *genípe* 53, *ricene* 45, *ricenor* 49, *stéde* 18^b, *upstíge* 47, *beswícen* (past part.) 46 (twice), *u'ton* 18^b, *witenne* (inf., to know) 47, 47^b, *wíte* (3 sg. pres. subj.) 49^b, *wilton* (plur. pres. indic.) 55, *wilegan* (prophet) 50^b, 51, 52, *ándwítan* 5, *awriten* (past part.) 48^b, *forwú'rðan* (inf.) 46,

The first of these, *ändgylte*, is probably miswritten for *andygylte*, as the prefix *and-* appears to have been lengthened in the dialect of the scribe (cf. *ändwore* fol. 34, *ändwitan*, &c.). Besides the ' over the *y* of *clyne*, there is also the acute accent; probably the scribe wrote this first, and then forgot to erase it after adding the '. Or is *clyne* the correct form and the converse the case? The scribe first wrote *uppslige*, he then erased the accent, and added the '. The root vowel of *wilega* ("prophet") was long in Old-English; have we here a shortening similar to that in *wittig*, *britig* from *witig*, *britig*? In the case of *forwurðan*, the combination *rð* did not produce lengthening, as is shown by Orm's *wurrbenn*.

Leaving the doubtful cases—*ändgylte*, *wilegan*, and *clyne*—out of consideration, there remain 114 instances in which the sign ' stands over an unquestionably short vowel; and I think there cannot be any doubt that the scribe intended by it to indicate the shortness of the vowel. This conclusion becomes more obvious if we consider that in the great majority of instances where the vowel is thus marked there are other Old-English words which differ from them only in having a long vowel, in which cases the scribe had a special reason for using a definite sign for vowel shortness. Thus *god* ("deus") only differs from *gód* ("bonus") in that the former has a short *o* and the latter a long one. We find in the MS. seventy-three instances of *gód* ("deus") marked with the ', to which may be added the three *gód*-compounds mentioned above; and, on the other hand, twenty-six cases in which *gód* ("bonus"), its compounds and derivatives, are written with the acute accent. The scribe never makes a mistake. There is not a single instance of *god* ("deus") being written *gód*, nor of *god* ("deus") being written *göd*. Analogous instances are afforded by those verbs which have a long vowel in the infin. and present forms and the corresponding short vowel in the pret. plur. or past part.; here, again, we find the two signs employed, and always correctly. Thus the inf. *besúican* occurs five times, the past part. *besúiven* twice; the inf. *búgan* three times, the pret. plur. *búgon* once; the present *abit* ("he bites") and the pret. plur. *abiton* each occur once. In the case of *uppslige* (see above) we see the scribe take the trouble to erase the acute accent which he had written by mistake, and replace it by the sign '. Compare, too, *witan* ("to know"), which occurs four times, with *gewítan* ("to go"), which occurs once, and *wite* ("punishment"), which occurs eight times; or *híle* ("hate") with *hét* ("ordered"), both of which occur once. Without the ' the past part. *awriten* might have been taken for a present form of *awritan*; and, similarly, the substantives *genipe*, *óngry'pe*, are only distinguished from present forms of the corresponding verbs by this sign. May we not, perhaps, assume that one of the reasons which led the scribe to write *bw'r'an*, *bárum*, *mágan*, *stéde*, &c., was the wish to distinguish them from *bw'r'an* ("they bore"), *bárum* ("to boars"), *mágum*, -on ("to kinsmen"), *stéda* ("a steed"), &c.?

The only other instances of the use of this sign ' known to me are to be found in the Cotton MS. Tiberius A. 3, fol. 43: *mánn* (both ' and acute accent) and *gód* ("deus") cf. *Anglia*, xi., pp. 1 and 2, where I have published the passage; but I have a dim recollection of having met with isolated instances of it elsewhere.

A. S. NAPIER.

OLD IRISH AND THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

London: October 1, 1889.

The recent correspondence in the ACADEMY gives me the opportunity of calling attention to some material difficulties in the way of pub-

lishing Irish books, and of obtaining a sale for them when published. I should hesitate to write of these matters in the ACADEMY if it were not the fact that the publishers' difficulty is of serious detriment to the furtherance of Irish studies.

The most vexed question between the "moderns" and the "mediaevalists" is that of the native type. Mr. Stokes and the Germans assert that it is unfitted for the proper reproduction of mediaeval texts. Patriotic "Gaelic Unions" and the like retort by boycotting the roman-type editions; and the publisher is between the devil and the deep sea. Would it not be better for both sides to see how far the native type could be improved so as to meet the requirements of modern scholarship? If it can, should not scholars take account of, it may be, the unreasoning fondness of the Irish for this type? If it cannot, should not Mr. Fleming and other leaders of the Irish revival recognise that the claims of scholarship are paramount?

Prof. Meyer asks with justice what Mr. Fleming and his friends have done to popularise the study of the living language by means of well-chosen and well-compiled text-books. As much as they could, will probably be the answer; nobody doubts their patriotism; but is not the answer tantamount to acknowledging the backwardness of Irishmen at large in supporting the native language and literature? I must frankly say that, so far as my experience goes, they are very backward. The amount of encouragement accorded by Ireland to German and English Celtic scholarship is far less, for instance, than that of Scotland. It may be urged that Ireland is a poor country; but I have found in the course of business that she takes her share, and more than her share, of French novels, especially of such as have the répute of being very "French." Besides, have any efforts ever been made to enlist the co-operation of English publishers and English scholars? I have never heard of such, although it would seem natural that I should if any had been made. But I can easily believe that nothing of the kind has been attempted. The Irish publisher never seems to think of the English market. Not once can I recall having received, either in my business or in my private capacity, a single circular relating to any work on Irish antiquities, my first tidings of such works being usually got from the *Revue Celtique*. It is to this peculiarity of Irish publishers that I attribute Prof. Meyer's failure to notice Mr. Douglas Hyde's admirable collection of Irish folk-tales, published last year, of which my firm will shortly issue an English version.

In fine, I believe that well-directed energy and proper organisation would enable a series of Irish classics of the last four or five centuries to be brought out without loss to the promoters. At present the great body of Irishmen have only themselves to blame if their interest in their native tongue is held to be purely Platonic.

ALFRED NUTT.

London: September 30, 1889.

In Dr. Kuno Meyer's letter (ACADEMY, September 28) the only point calling for immediate notice is the passage about the best Celtic scholar (Irish), and so forth. The device is so unscholarlike, in such bad taste, and furthermore grown so stale, that a writer using it handicaps his own *bona fides* heavily, and the expert will, between the lines, detect an ulterior object. I trust that I may be taken as speaking "for self and [native] partners," when I express a hope that the practice may be either dropped altogether, or reserved for use by continentals or their congeners.

STANDISH H. O'GRADY.

THE COLLECTIO CANONUM HIBERNENSIS.

Frenchay Rectory, Bristol: Oct. 1, 1889.

Your correspondent ♀ asks two questions with regard to a much-debated entry in the Codex Sangermanensis. The first question is addressed so pointedly and personally to Dr. MacCarthy, that it is not for any one else to anticipate his answer. In reply to the second question, no doubt need be cast on Dr. MacCarthy's proposed reading on the ground of its involving a sentence commencing in Latin and ending in Irish. Similar entries so commencing and ending, or vice versa, are not uncommon in Irish MSS. Compare this entry on fol. 54b of the Book of Dimma:

"Finit. Oroit do dimmu rodscrib . . ." and this entry on fol. 39a of the Southampton Psalter:

"Bettene indiu for certain. Misericere nobis, domine, miserere nobis."

But will some one who has examined the Paris MS. Lat. 12,021 tell us whether there are blank spaces, with or without trace of wear or erasure, where the insertions may once have existed which Dr. MacCarthy now ingeniously proposes to restore, in order to complete the sentence, viz. (Dai) and (doib)?

F. E. WARREN.

AN IRISH MERMAID.

Higher Broughton, Manchester: September 30, 1889.

In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, under date 565, we read:

"In this year the Muirgeilt, i.e., Liban, daughter of Eochaidh Mac Muiredha, was caught on the strand of Ollarba, in the net of Bedan, son of Inlle, fisherman of Comgall of Bénnchair."

What is to be understood by this entry? Muirgeilt is a mermaid; and is compounded of Muir = sea, and geilt = a wild man or woman, one living in woods. But this passage can, however, hardly refer to a "mermaid," as that word is used in popular mythology, for the parentage of these aquatic damsels is among the things not generally known. A rationalistic explanation would be that an unconscious woman, rescued from drowning by the net of a fisherman, received the designation of "the mermaid" from that circumstance. Has the passage already received the attention of commentators?

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

A FEW "POST MORTEM" REMARKS.

Limerick: September 30, 1889.

I am too well pleased with your reviewer's kindly and, generally, complimentary notice of my little Irish squib—*A Change of Clothes*—to wish to question his assertion that the trial scene is "too elaborate and ostentatiously funny." I should, however, like to point out—not in my own interests, but in those of dialect or brogue—that, in using the two forms of pronunciation, "post-mortal" and "post-mortum," I was trying to be *vraisemblant* rather than funny.

The former rendering of the words *post-mortem* is equally common in England and in Ireland. It is, in fact, a not very striking instance of that natural tendency in the minds of uneducated people to read meaning into a meaningless imported word, which has not only fixed, for example, "kickshaws" in the language, but has given a considerable vernacular currency to "Billy Ruffin" and "Brown Titus." Personally, I have little doubt that the precise influence which has been at work changing *post-mortem* into "post-mortal" has been a vivid picture of the rigidity of death—mortality, or a dead body as stiff as a post. However, the fact that this pronunciation does obtain is surely

beyond all doubt. Dickens, unless I am greatly mistaken, records it.

And now one word about "post-mortum." This is a very interesting and typical bit of pronunciation. It embodies, in fact, the Irish rebellion against the English habit of turning the final unaccented *e* or *a*, and occasionally the *u*, into *i*. Almost all English writers who have tried to phoneticise Irish pronunciation have done it injustice on this particular point. Thackeray—who, in spite of Anthony Trollope's patronising correction, burlesqued the brogue admirably—always makes a "poem" in Hibernian mouths a "pome." The word is really never so pronounced. An Irishman knows that, anyhow, a poem is not a "poim," nor a poet a "poit," and in each case he pronounces the second syllable with a rapid *ü* sound, which deceives the unaccustomed ear, and is mistaken for the suppression of the vowel. In some cases I venture to think that Pat has the pull over John. I prefer "cabbudge" to "cabidge," and "orange" to "oringe." At any rate, "minnute" is a *bona-fide* correction of "minnit." In other instances, the Irish rebellion is mistaken and aggressive, as when it turns St. Martin into "St. Martun," and rejects a rabbit in favour of a "rabbut."

ALFRED FITZMAURICE KING.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 6, 4 p.m. South Place Institute: "Millitarism Past and Present in Europe," by Mr. Lewis Appleton.
 MONDAY, Oct. 7, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Bones of the Human Body," I., by Prof. John Marshall.
 TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 7 p.m. Metropolitan Scientific Association: Annual General Meeting, Presidential Address, "The Inefficiency of Natural Selection in accounting for the Origin of Species," by Prof. J. F. Blake.
 WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 8 p.m. Microscopical.
 FRIDAY, Oct. 11, 4 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Bones of the Human Body," II., by Prof. John Marshall.

SCIENCE:

The Fragments of the Persika of Ktesias.
 Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by J. Gilmore. (Macmillan.)

MR. GILMORE has conferred a benefit on students of ancient oriental history by his excellent edition of the extant fragments of the *Persika* of Ktesias. Hitherto the fragments have been strangely neglected by classical scholars, notwithstanding the controversy that has been carried on over them by historians. Of the two accessible editions of them, that of Baehr is rendered almost useless by its extraordinary arrangement, and is moreover imperfect, the list of the kings of Assyria being omitted in it; while the edition of K. O. Müller is bound up with Dindorf's text of Herodotus. Now, for the first time, it is possible to obtain a clear idea of the fragments, and to form some positive judgment as to their true value.

To edit an ancient author sometimes produces disillusionment, and the editor may by degrees become an adverse critic. This seems to be the case with Mr. Gilmore and his author; at any rate, his attitude towards Ktesias cannot be described as sympathetic, and he repeats the unfavourable judgments which have been passed upon the veracity of the physician of Knidos. But we should not judge an ancient writer, more especially if he were a Greek, by a modern standard. There were no reviewers on the watch in his days to discover errors and plagiarisms, and there were no typographical means of distinguishing between the author's own words and those

which he quoted from others. Classical writers have seldom been edited by scientifically-trained historians, the result being that they have been treated as if they were Germans or Englishmen of our own day.

Mr. Gilmore has approached his work in a different spirit, and has filled his notes with information gleaned from the latest and best sources. But he is not an Assyriologist; and, without a first-hand acquaintance with the Assyrian monuments, I do not myself think it is possible to form a correct estimate of Ktesias and his work. The difficulty of doing so is increased by our imperfect knowledge of what Ktesias actually wrote. Not only is what we possess fragmentary, but it has filtered to us through second and third hand channels. How untrustworthy such sources are may be gathered from a single instance. We know that the legend of Sardanapallos figured largely in the pages of Ktesias, and that it was in this way that the name of the Assyrian monarch became well-known in Greece. And yet in the list of the Assyrian kings excerpted from the work of the Greek physician the name of Sardanapallos is replaced by the mysterious Tōnos Konkoleros, of whom Eusebius reports that he was called Sardanapallos by the "Greeks." Which, then, is the genuine Ktesias, the Ktesias of the Sardanapallos legend or the Ktesias who knows it not?

My own judgment upon Ktesias is not so severe as that of Mr. Gilmore. No doubt he "lied" sometimes—he would not have been a Greek historian if he had not done so; but I believe that he really made use of "the royal parchments" of Persia, as he claims to have done, and reported their contents so far as he understood them. One of his chief objects was to destroy the credit and authority of Herodotus, who could not speak Persian, and did not reside in the East; anything, therefore, which contradicted a statement of the older historian was at once accepted, without any enquiry as to whether it was true in itself or had been correctly interpreted. Mr. Gilmore thinks that the royal records of Persia would have supplied information for the history of the Persian empire only, and not for the period anterior to Kyros. But here I must beg leave to differ from him entirely. The list of Assyrian kings bears evidence of a partly Persian origin; and it must be remembered that not only was Babylon one of the capitals of the empire, but the Persian kings also claimed to be successors of the old Babylonian—or, as they were called, Assyrian—monarchs. Consequently, the early legends and history of Babylonia had as great an interest for sovereigns who took the title of "kings of Babylon" as the early legends and history of Persia.

Mr. Gilmore has already carried on a friendly controversy with Prof. Robertson Smith and myself in the *Historical Review* on the subject of Semiramis. That the Semiramis of Ktesias has assumed the attributes of the goddess Istar is not doubted by any Assyrian scholar, whatever may be the origin of the name itself. In the *Historical Review* I have endeavoured to show that the origin must be sought at Hierapolis, the successor of the Hittite Carchemish, and in Kappadokia; at all events, we have the express testimony of Lucian (or the pseudo-Lucian) that one of

the chief images in the great temple of Hierapolis was that of the goddess Semiramis, and the name is not Assyrian or Babylonian.

Sardanapallos, on the other hand, is of genuinely Assyrian origin, and may have been a Lydian deformation of the name of Assur-bani-pal, who first had dealings with the population east of the Halys. But it is also possible that the name of Assur-bani-pal may have been confused with that of Assurdān-apal, an older prince who headed a revolt against his father Shalmaneser, and successfully maintained himself for six or seven years against his father and brother. At any rate, the date of Assurdān-apal would exactly agree with that assigned to Sardanapallos by Ktesias according to George the Syncellos; and the fall of Nineveh, which Assurdān-apal had made his capital, ended the revolt.

However this may be, there is a passage of Agathias (ii. 25) which throws light on a part of Ktesias's list of Assyrian kings, though the fact has not been hitherto perceived. The list, as preserved by the Syncellos, makes Askatadēs the seventeenth king, and gives him Amyntēs, Bélokhos, and Balatorēs as his immediate successors. Now Agathias states that the line of Semiramis lasted to the reign of Beleous, the descendant of Derketadēs, when it was overthrown by a gardener named Belētaras. Derketadēs, the off-spring of the goddess Derketō or Semiramis, explains the corrupt Askatadēs of the list, while the description of Belētaras serves to show that the ancient Babylonian legend of the gardener Sargon of Accad, who rose to supreme power, has been engrafted on the name of (Tiglath-)pileser III., the founder of the second Assyrian empire.

To analyse the list of Assyrian kings any further, however, would lead me too far from Mr. Gilmore's book, and must be reserved for a future work which I have in hand on the subject. I have only to add that to such studies Mr. Gilmore's edition of the *Persika* is an important aid.

A. H. SAYCE.

NOTES ON THE ANNALS OF ULSTER.*

II.

II. THE TRANSLATION.

Here again we have some misprints; but none likely to mislead: Dubha leithe, p. 213, read Dubh-dá-leithe; Al-Cluathe, p. 215, l. 15 and n. 12, r. Al Cluathe, "rock of Clyde," the old name of Dumbarton; soldiers, p. 271, l. 21, r. soldiers; Ternoc, p. 273, l. 8, r. Teroc; emeroids, p. 295, r. emerods or haemorrhoids; prisoners, p. 329, l. 19, r. prisoners; feed, p. 357, l. 19, r. fell; besiege, p. 435, r. besiege; Ahdh, p. 493, r. Aedh (cognate with *albos*); Maelruaniagh, p. 511, r. Maelruanaigh; Tadgh, p. 535, l. 2, r. Tadhg, which name (meaning "poet") was anglicised "Teague" and was formerly used in England as "Paddy" is at present.

Before criticising the details of the translation two general remarks may be made. First, the English is sometimes so peculiar as to be unintelligible to anyone unacquainted with Irish and mediaeval Latin. Thus in p. 57, "threw over head" means "overturned":

* *Annala Uladh* ("Annals of Ulster"), otherwise *Annala Senait* ("Annals of Senat"): a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from A.D. 431 to A.D. 1540. Edited by W. M. Hennessy. Vol. I., A.D. 431-1056. (Dublin: 1887.)

"half-king," pp. 221, 369, 373, 375, 387, 401, 405, means "one of the two kings" (cf. "duo reges Ciannachtae," p. 318); "A battle was broken by Colgu . . . upon the Airthera," p. 251, means that the Airther were routed in battle by Colgu; "left a slaughter of heads" (*ár cenn*), p. 485, means "left many foes slain and beheaded"; "between" (*etir*) one thing and another thing, pp. 337, 339, 359, 445, &c., means both that thing and the other; "the second of the ides," p. 199, means the second day before the ides; "the 12th of the calends," p. 219, means the twelfth day before the calends; "before an entire month," p. 491, means before the end of the month; and when the race of Conn are said to have "consumed" their Leinster foes, p. 195, all that is meant is that the latter were destroyed.

Secondly, the proper names in the translation are generally put, not as they ought to be, in the nominative, but in whatever oblique case happens to be in the text. Thus we have genitives sg. in *Ia*, pp. 93, 105, &c.; *Finnint*, 119; *Sceth*, 123; *sotal*, 175, 489; *Bennchair*, 217, 317; *Rechtabra*, 225; *Lis*, 511, 539; *Oentruihm*, 563; *Murebhe*, 565, when we should have had *I* or *Hi*, *Finntan*, *Scí*, *sotal*, *Bennchor* (now Bangor), *Rechtabra*, *Les*, *Oentrám* (now Antrim), *Mureb* (now Moray). We have datives sg. in *Suaniu*, 79, and *conrair*, 227. For the nom. pl. we have the gen. pl. in *Uladh*, 89, and *Fortrenn* (= *Verturionum*), pp. 118, 235, the acc. pl. in *Airthera*, 251, *Fera*, 535, and *Airghalla*, 505.

These Annals are written in a mixture of Hiberno-Latin and Irish; and the mistranslations in the present volume fall into two classes—one of Latin words, the other of Irish. First the Latin:

Civitas is, in these Annals, always used to denote a monastery, and it is rightly rendered in p. 167 (in *Eoa civitate* "in the monastery of Iona"), and p. 525 (postea in *civitate sua mortuus est* "died afterwards in his own monastery"). But in pp. 293, 321, 335, 341, and 345 "*civitatis*" or "*civitatum*" is mistranslated by "church" or "churches."

Pluit frois sanguinis super fossam Laginarum, p. 168, l. 10, is rendered by "It rained a shower of blood upon the 'foss' of the Leinster men." But in Irish Latinity *fossa* is the regular equivalent of the Irish *ráith*, an earthen fort. Thus the *fossa Rigbairt* of the Book of Armagh, 14^b, 2, is the *Ráith Rigbairt* of the Tripartite Life, p. 138. Translate therefore: "A shower of blood rained upon Ráith Laigen."

The flight of the men of Meath before the men of Connaught "*capris et hinulis simulata est*," p. 294. This is rendered by "was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids." But *hinulis* stands for *hinnuleis*, not *haedulis*. The Meath-men fled like (wild) goats and young stags. Compare Laud 610, fo. 101^b, 2: *amal osa is amlaid rorathar ass*.

An abbot of Bangor *exulat*, p. 306; an abbot of Slane *exulauit*, p. 356. In each of these places the translation has "lived in exile," the dictionary meaning of the word. But surely the compiler of the Annals meant "goes [went] into exile" = *do dula for longais*, p. 308. The abbot in question had probably committed fornication or homicide, in either of which cases exile was the prescribed punishment. See the Penitential of Vinnius, §§ 12, 13, 23, in Wasserschleben's *Die Bussordnungen der abendländischen Kirche*, pp. 111, 113.

"Bellum Gronnae magnae," p. 220, rendered by "Battle of Grön mon." The phrase means, of course, "Battle of the great bog," *Móin Mór*, a common name in Irish topography. For another example of *gronna* (a word peculiar to the Latinity of these islands), see the Tripartite Life, Rolls ed. p. 212, l. 8.

"In hostio," p. 266, l. 12, does not here mean "in the doorway," but is used for the

Irish nominal preposition *in-dorus* "before," pp. 484, l. 16, 584, l. 2. So *apud* is used (pp. 162, 364) with the meaning of the Irish prep. *la*.

"Belliolum," p. 310, is twice rendered by "a battle." It means only "a little battle," "a skirmish," *bellum* in the Latin of these Annals meaning battle, not war. "*Optimus laicus*," "an eminent layman," p. 453, l. 26, means "a layman, morally excellent." "*Pausavit*" is rendered by "paused," p. 486, l. 26. It means "rested" in the grave. "*Per dolum*," pp. 490, 498, is rendered by "treacherously"; but it only means "by fraud" or "by stratagem." It corresponds with the Irish *tria mebhail*, p. 492, l. 13, and many other places.

Now for the Irish. I leave for the present passages of any difficulty.

In the year 775 there appears to have been in the North of Ireland an outbreak of canine rabies, and these Annals accordingly have an entry *Conbadh inna con*, "the madness of the dogs." But *conbadh* (also spelt *confadh*) has some resemblance to the English word *combat*, so the best native Irish scholar of this generation translates this easy phrase (p. 247) by "Combat of the Cu's."

At the year 821 the annalist records a victory over the Delbna (in the co. Westmeath) by the tribe inhabiting the Fella, a district bordering on Lough Ree. At the year 827 he records a slaughter of the same Delbna in the Fella (*hi Fello*), which they seem to have invaded in revenge. The words italicised are rendered by "in treachery," and the translator adds this amazing note: " *hi fello* is a rude way of representing in a Latin form the Irish *i feall* (in treachery)."

At the year 850 the annalist records the drowning of a king's son, "crudeli morte . . . di fœsmaib degdoina n-Erenn 7 comarbaí Patriac specialiter." This is rendered in p. 359 by "a cruel death . . . with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially." The "good men of Ireland" were not so bad. The Irish words mean "when under the protections of the nobles of Ireland and of the Bishop of Armagh." Compare the record, at the year 1015 (p. 538), of the murder of the King of Breifni *do fuesam na bachla Isu*, "when under the protection of Jesus' staff," the famous crozier said to have been given by Christ to Patrick.

At the year 894 there is an entry recording an attack on Armagh by the Danes of Dublin, when they carried off 710 persons into captivity. Here the Dublin MS. has the following verse:

"Truag, a noeb-Patraic, nar' anacht t'ernaichi. In Gaill cona tuaigibc is bualad do dherthaighi," which is thus rendered by the editor:

"Pity, O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy oratory."

Here there are three mistakes: *anacht* means "protexit," not "did stay"; *ernaichi* (better *ernaigthe*) is a nom. sg., not a nom. pl.; and *Gaill* is a nom. pl., not an acc. pl. Translate

"Pity, O Saint Patrick, that thy prayer protected not,
(When) the foreigners with their axes (were) striking thy oratory!"

Among the entries for the year 911 (p. 424) is another little poem of eight lines, in the translation of which there are two errors: *minn* (diadem) being rendered by "gem"; and *co nime noemhu* (as far as the saints of heaven) by "to holy heaven."*

* Another instance of the genitive coming before the governing noun is in p. 418, l. 6, or *Emna oenuch* "over the assembly of Emain." If *noemhu*

Again at the year 985 we have the following entry:

"Na Danair do thuidecht i n-airer Dailriatai i. teora longa, co ro riaghta secht fitbit diibh, 7 co ro renta olchena."

The official version is:

"The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, i.e., in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged and the others dispersed."

Here there are two errors: in Irish topography *airer* means "territory" (as in *Ar-gyle* = *Airer-Góedel*) or "harbour" (as here and in the *Togail Troi*), but never "coast"; and *ro-renta* (the Middle-Irish 3rd pl. pret. pass. of *renim* = *πέρνω*) means "they were sold," not "they were dispersed." Translate, therefore: "The Danes, in three ships, entered a harbour of Dál-Riata; and seven score of them were hanged and the rest were sold" (as slaves). And compare the entry at the year 1022 (p. 550), recording a sea-fight between the Danes of Dublin and the Ulstermen, *co romuid forsun Galu 7 co roladh a nderg-ar, 7 co ro dairthea arch-na*, "when the foreigners were routed, and a red slaughter was inflicted on them, and the rest were enslaved."

At the year 997 we are told that *Mael-sechlainn* and Brian took the pledges of the foreigners (i.e., the Danish settlers) *fri sobus do Gaidelaib*. This is rendered by "for their submission to the Irish." The editor's national feelings here misled him, for the Irish words only mean "for good behaviour to the Gael" (cf. *sobus* i. *sobes*, O'Don. Supp.; *suab* i. *sobesach*, H. 3.18, p. 51b). So in p. 209, ll. 11, 14, his devotion to his Church has caused him to render *caillecha* by "hags." The word unfortunately here means "nuns."

In the year 1011, when Brian invaded Magh Muirtheimne, the annalist says that Brian *tuc ogsoere do chellaib Patriac dont sluagad sin*. This is rendered by "gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting." The meaning rather seems to be that he exempted them completely from the hosting and its consequences. For the use of *do* (= *di*) with *soeaim* see the Calendar of Oengus, Epilogue, 448, 452, 464.

The translator's other errors (or what seem to me to be such) are made in rendering single words, and may therefore be conveniently arranged in columns:

P.	READ.
38, l. 20, <i>didge</i> ,	"wish" urgent prayer
38, l. 23, <i>asmeridh</i> ,	whom ye mention
"they mention"	
38, l. 24, <i>ni celaid</i> ,	whom ye hide not
"hide it not"	
210, l. 22, <i>i fridguin</i> ,	"in the heat of battle"
"in the mutual wounding"	
378, l. 15, <i>i frithguin</i> ,	in counter-slaying ("exchange of blows," O'Don. Supp.)
"in the mutual wounding"	
468, l. 7, <i>i frithguin</i> , "in the heat of battle"	
532, l. 16, <i>a frithguin</i> , "in the mutual wounding"	
216, ll. 3, 4, <i>foirdabe</i> ,	"annihilation"
218, l. 6, <i>foirtbe</i> , "destration"	
254, l. 10, <i>luga</i> , "Desire"	smallness
"nisirogab," "seized	affected them not
"them not"	
278, l. 14, <i>borime</i> ,	
"preys"	
482, l. 14, <i>boromha</i> ,	tribute (φόρος)
"prey of cows"	
302, l. 19, <i>tromgalra</i> , sore disease (<i>galira</i> = "heavy diseases")	O. Ir. <i>gallre</i>

be a scribal error for *noemh*, better *noemha*, translate "to (the) holy heavens," of which there were, in the belief of the Irish, seven.

P.	R <small>ED.</small>
318, l. 3, <i>foruth</i> , "man-sion"	bench (<i>cf.</i> the dat. pl. <i>foradaib</i> , p. 328, l. 8, and the Welsh <i>gorsedd</i>)
324, l. 13 } <i>airer</i> , <i>airiur</i> , 434, l. 2 } dat. "coast," 442, l. 1 } "border" 494, l. 22 }	haven (<i>aircar</i> l. <i>euan</i> , O'Cl.)
328, l. 18, <i>graigi</i> , "herds" 358, l. 3, <i>drihtuidsecht</i> , "turned against" 364, l. 8, <i>fernui</i> , "shoulders" , l. 18, <i>marclaighibh</i> , "horsemen" 368, l. 16, <i>ogreir</i> , "award" 375, l. 21, <i>giallu</i> , "pledges" 380, l. 12, <i>rignia</i> , "champion" 420, l. 3 } <i>i m n a i s i</i> , 456, l. 25 } "challenge" 426, l. 10, <i>no choblaig</i> , "of a new fleet" 428, l. 13, <i>no choblaich</i> , "a new fleet" 428, ll. 3, 7, <i>lurgg</i> , "army" 430, l. 6, <i>nach-in-lecar</i> , "we will not be allowed" 430, l. 19 } <i>osadh</i> , 508, l. 23 } "peace." 432, l. 26, <i>esinibh</i> , "fishes" , l. 28, <i>do arthrugud</i> , "was observed." 438, l. 12 } <i>uag</i> , "noble" 442, l. 16 } gen. <i>uaigh</i> , "great" 442, l. 16, <i>andud</i> , "founding" 1, l. 25, <i>enn comairle</i> 7 <i>adhomaire</i> , "chief counsellor and protector" 458, l. 16, <i>eleithi</i> , "pillar" , l. 21, <i>giallu</i> , "pledges" 462, l. 8, <i>Deissidh</i> , "have fallen" 476, l. 17, <i>erri</i> , "champion" 490, l. 15, <i>erri</i> , "chief" 548, l. 5, <i>airri</i> , "chief-tain" 484, l. 16, <i>i n-dorus</i> , "in the doorway" 584, l. 2, <i>a n-dorus</i> , "in the . . . door" 492, l. 13, <i>tria mebhail</i> , "treacherously," 500, l. 13, <i>ro erlegh</i> , "he conferred" 510, l. 14, <i>sui</i> , "distinguished professor" 584, l. 14, <i>sui</i> , "paragon" 524, l. 13, <i>aitire</i> , "pledges" 528, l. 2, <i>forgaire</i> , "advice" 558, l. 13 } <i>usasal sacart</i> , 592, l. 15 } "eminent priest," "noble priest" 560, l. 13, <i>braghad</i> , "life" 586, l. 1, <i>samail</i> , "equal" 596, l. 22, <i>ceal</i> , "heaven"	benches of horses (harasses) attacked, opposed girdles (acc. pl. of <i>ferenn</i>) horseloads complete will sureties, hostages royal champion joining of a ship-fleet a ship-fleet band, troop are we not allowed? a truce salmons appeared virginal kindling head of counsel and advice housetop sureties, hostages has settled governor (dat. sg. o <i>airrig</i> gl. <i>praeside</i> , Rawl. B. 512, fo. 66 a 1) before, in front of. by fraud he read out sage hostages order archpresbyter

Mistranslations which I am too ignorant to correct are: *Scintilla leprae* "a spark of leprosy," p. 65, l. 17; *dilei* "allegiance," p. 369, ll. 21, 22; *crolige* "gory bed," p. 145, l. 3; *croligh báis* "danger of death," p. 513 (Peter O'Connell explains this phrase by "death-

agony"); *im airig* "about a herd," p. 571, l. 11; *olilcach* "from Lilcach," pp. 182, 210. Many more such renderings may be found in the guess-work purporting to be versions of the little poems scattered through the book.

So much for mistranslations. Of non-translations we may note two or three. At the year 560 (p. 57) the word *erbe* is left untranslated. It is a mere variant of *airebe*, a common word meaning "fence." At the year 782 the penultimate entry consists of the single word *Seamach*, which is left unexplained, save by a conjecture that it is connected with *scaman* "lungs." It is = *syamach*, which glosses *bóár* "a murrain," in O'Davoren, p. 60. O'Curry thought that *scamach* meant "a plague in which the skin peeled off the body." If so, it may be cognate with the Lat. *scama*. Compare also the Breton *scantus* (from * *scamtus*) *squamous*, and *an-scantocion* (gl. *insquamatos*). A *seissedhach*, p. 563, is explained by "measure," it is rather "the sixth of a measure," being a derivative of *seissed* "sixth," as the Lat. *sextarius* is of *sextus*. In the quatrain cited in p. 396, commemorating the death of an abbot, the passage *senchaidh badh-id amru* is rendered by "a historian more illustrious." Here the words "than he," corresponding with the suffixed pronoun *-id*, have been omitted. So in the *Aura Choluimb chille* (Rawl. B. 502, fo. 58 a 1): *Coich boi, coich bia beo badh-id amradair*? "who hath been, who will be, alive more marvellous than he?" A similar omission is made in p. 419, l. 5, where *baithiunn* (he was unto us) is rendered only by "he was."

WHITLEY STOKES.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Fallow and Fodder Crops. By J. Wrightson. (Chapman & Hall.) This book is a continuation of the course of lectures delivered to science teachers at South Kensington some two years ago on "The Principles of Agricultural Practice." Fallow (*i.e.*, root) crops are especially useful in the present depressed state of agriculture, inasmuch as they renovate exhausted land. Our fathers were content to employ the system of bare fallows, or letting the land rest for the season. Economical considerations alone, to speak of no others, would forbid the continuation of this system. Farmers cannot afford to let their land lie idle. But root-crops secure both fertility and cleanliness. Mr. Wrightson's book is very instructive as to the relative cost of the two systems, and he shows conclusively by figures and experiments that root-crops are in every way the best for the altered circumstances of agriculture. Clay land, which is stiff and retentive, is generally more suitable for bare fallowing. He next treats of the manuring of this root crop; and so passes to a consideration, couched in careful terms, of the chief fodder and root-crops—turnips, swedes, cabbages, and the like. A good chapter on ensilage concludes this little book. It may be heartily commended to all students of agriculture; and if the practical farmer would ever condescend to open a book he would certainly find his farming improved by perusing these sensible lectures.

Glimpses of Animal Life. By W. Jones (Elliot Stock.) The second title of this book is "A Naturalist's Observations on the Habits and Intelligence of Animals." It should be "Naturalists' Observations." The writer garnishes a compilation of trite anecdotes on natural history with a few moral reflections. Probably another volume will give his own observations, for he says in his preface that "the restrictions as regards space in this little book have prevented the author from enlarging on some of the topics it contains." At any rate these "Glimpses" are a mere paste-

and-scissors book, a barefaced series of extracts ranging from Aristotle to "a writer in Harper's Magazine." They consist of seven chapters. The first consumes fifty-two pages in showing that animals enjoy life. Another is headed "Birds' Nests in Curious Places," and relates the familiar stories of the "silly season"—how a tomtit built its nest in a letter-box, and a robin under a church Bible. The last, on "The Mole," recapitulates for the thousandth time Le Court's experiments on that small animal, and ends with a little moralising on the death of William III. owing to the stumble of Sorrel. Wallace, Bates, Darwin, and modern science generally are ignored. Latin names are carelessly treated: *pratensis*, *caraux*, *trija*, *lampiris*, represent *pratensis*, *caranx*, *trigla*, and *lampyris*. One passage teaches how to teach a cat to jump through its owner's arms, and gravely concludes, "after any performance the cat should be rewarded with food and water"! Mr. Jones's book is entirely uncalled for in the abundance of much better works on the natural history of common life.

THAT charming volume, *A Year with the Birds*—which originally appeared anonymously at Oxford in 1886—is now brought within the reach of a wider public by being published in a third edition by Messrs. Macmillan, with a number of illustrations by Mr. Bryan Hook. The frontispiece, however, to the first edition is wanting, though we notice an awkward reference to it in the note on p. 17. The author, who now acknowledges that the "Oxford Tutor" is Mr. William Warde Fowler, of Lincoln College, has not materially modified the second edition (Oxford: Blackwell, 1886); but we hope that some of his more recent contributions on ornithology to the *Oxford Magazine* may some day be collected into another volume. Without wishing to depreciate his *Tales of the Birds*—of which Messrs. Macmillan have also issued a cheap edition—we venture to say that his peculiar gift is that of an observer of bird-life, rather than that of an allegorist.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Philology.—The Second Part of Prof. Karl Brugmann's "Elements of the Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages"; a concise exposition of the history of Sanskrit, Old-Iranian, Old-Armenian, Old-Greek, Latin, Umbrian-Sannitic, Old-Irish, Gothic, Old-High-German, Lithuanian, and Old-Bulgarian, translated from the German by Dr. Joseph Wright; "A Sanskrit-English Dictionary"—based upon the St. Petersburg Lexicon, by Prof. Carl Capeller, of Jena—this will differ from its German original chiefly in the fact that it covers a considerably larger range of texts, including the second edition of Böhltingk's *Chrestomathy*, the Rig-Veda Hymns translated by Geldner and Kaege, and the Marut Hymns, translated by Max Müller; "The Italic Dialects": I., the Text of the Inscriptions—Oscan, Paelignian, Sabine, &c., the oldest Latin and Faliscian, Volscian, Picentine, and Umbrian, with the Italic Glosses of Varro and Festus, edited by R. Seymour Conway; "An Arabic-English Dictionary," on a new and unique system, comprising about 120,000 Arabic Words, with an English Index of about 50,000 words, by Habib Anthony Salmon. Arabic Lecturer at University College, London; in Trübner's Oriental Series—"A Sketch of the Modern Languages of Oceania," by Dr. R. N. Cust; "Dacakumaracarita of Dandin," translated by Edward J. Rapson; "Bibar Proverbs," by John Christian; a second edition of Barth's "The Religions of India," translated by the Rev. J. Wood; and a third

edition, re-written and greatly enlarged, of Dr. John Muir's "Original Sanskrit Texts"—Part I., Mythical Accounts of the Origin of Caste, with an enquiry into its existence in the Vedic age; in Trübner's series of Simplified Grammars, edited by Dr. Rost—"Telugu," by Henry Morris, and "Chinese," by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Edkins; also, as an extra volume of the publications of the Philological Society, "Early English Pronunciation, with special reference to Shakespeare and Chaucer," containing an investigation of the correspondence of writing with speech in England from the Anglo-Saxon period to the existing received and dialect forms, with a systematic notation of spoken sounds by means of the ordinary printing types—Part V., Existing Dialectal as compared with West Saxon Pronunciation, by Alexander J. Ellis, with two maps of the dialect districts.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE Harveian oration will be delivered by Dr. James E. Pollock, at the Royal College of Physicians, on Friday, October 18, at 4 p.m.

THE first meeting of the twenty-third session of the Metropolitan Scientific Association will be held at the City of London College on Tuesday next, October 8, at 7 p.m., when the President, Prof. J. F. Blake, will deliver an address on "The Inefficiency of Natural Selection in accounting for the Origin of Species."

THE Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching has begun the formation of a reference library of text-books on mathematics and physics. It already contains a respectable number of books, chiefly contributed by authors and publishers. It is intended to consist chiefly of modern works; but it includes a loan collection of older text-books, among which may be noticed Cocker's *Arithmetic*, Tacquet's *Elementa Geometriae*, D'Chales's *Euclid's Elements*, Viviani's *Quinto Libro degli Elementi d'Euclide*. The library is at present at 2 Prince's-mansions, Victoria-street, under the care of Mr. C. V. Coates, who will be glad to receive donations of books, pamphlets, &c.

DR. NORMAN KERR'S work on *Inebriety* has been translated into Russian by Prof. Kovalevsky, of Kharkoff University, and published at Moscow.

DR. FRANZ VON HAUER, as Intendant of the Natural History Museum in Vienna, has prepared, with the assistance of his colleagues, an excellent guide-book to the new building which has recently been opened to the public. This *Allgemeiner Führer durch das k.-k. naturhistorische Hofmuseum* is a neat volume of upwards of 350 pages, illustrated with figures of the most notable specimens. After giving a sketch of the history of the Museum, and a description of the palatial building, the guide proceeds to notice the chief objects of interest in the several collections. These collections illustrate mineralogy and petrography, geology and palaeontology, prehistoric archaeology, ethnography and anthropology, and zoology and botany. Especially noteworthy are the meteorites, which form one of the finest collections in the world; the series of antiquities from the explorations at Hallstatt, well known to students of archaeology; and the local collection of birds and mammals which belonged to the Crown Prince Rudolph. The people of Vienna find in the zoological department many of the animals with which they were familiar in the flesh at Schönbrunn.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AT the recent Oriental Congress Prof. Merx handed round a Samaritan poem on the Messiah which he had discovered in a MS. at Gotha

(No. 963). Internal evidence makes it clear that the poem is as old as the first century of our era, and its theological importance is therefore evident. Commentators on the New Testament will not be able to neglect it in connexion with its bearing on the fourth chapter of St. John's Gospel, and on the age of the Gospel itself. It further affords evidence that the Samaritan text of the Pentateuch agreed with that of the Greek versions in reading Gog instead of Agag in the prophecy of Balaam (Numbers xxiv. 7). This will bring down the age of the prophecy, since the name of Gog belongs to the time of Ezekiel.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL & SONS announce a new edition of *Cætullus*—consisting of a revised text, notes, and introduction—by Dr. J. P. Postgate.

THE Cambridge Philological Society will shortly publish through Messrs. Trübner, as the second part of vol. iii. of their *Transactions*, "Notes on the Greek *Spiritus Asper*," by Mr. Darbyshire, in which the writer attempts to discriminate, by help of the Armenian, two *v's*, (*w's*), in Indo-European.

DR. LORENZ MORSBACH, of Bonn, is writing a Middle-English Grammar for Paul and Braune's Series, in which Sievers's Anglo-Saxon Grammar appeared. Prof. Kluge, of Strassburg, at first meant to write this Middle-English Grammar, but gave it up in favour of Dr. Morsbach, whose work on the origin of standard English has met with such approval in Germany.

THE seventeenth Jahrgang of *Bursian's Jahresbericht* opens with reports on Thucydides (1877-87), late Latin writers (1879-84), and Greek History (1881-88). The latter, by Dr. Adolf Bauer, promises to be a most convenient summary of recent research, put into a more continuous shape than is usual in this publication. The "necrologies" include one of F. A. Paley.

THERE has just been published, from the Imprimerie Nationale, the second fascicule of the Catalogue of the Fonds Arabe in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which enumerates and describes 2206 MSS., classified under biography, cosmography and geography, voyages, encyclopaedias, philosophy (including many translations of Aristotle), moral and political science, mathematics, astronomy, occult science, natural history (only a single treatise on botany), medicine (including several commentaries on Hippocrates), poetry, fiction, proverbs, and grammar.

FINE ART.

Old Cottage and Domestic Architecture in South-West Surrey. By Ralph Nevill. (Guildford : Billing.)

MR. RALPH NEVILL'S admirable and almost exhaustive monograph on Surrey cottages marks a step in advance in its own subject. It enables us to measure the immense improvement in the mode of viewing and treating special technical problems which has come in with the last three decades of the nineteenth century. Time was when an architect who wished to discourse about the cottage architecture of a given district or epoch would have considered himself amply equipped if he brought to bear upon his task the average knowledge of history and archaeology of a school board pupil-teacher. He would have been content to give us a few professional remarks upon constructive details of an elementary character, blended with a few observations on the picturesque aspect of his chosen examples, conceived in the spirit

of the provincial journalist. But that day has now passed away for ever, and Mr. Nevill's painstaking and critical study in south-west Surrey is a model for the new style of local historian.

In the first place, Mr. Nevill brings to his work a thorough knowledge of all that recent research has done for English history, and a wide conception of the place of cottage architecture in the life of the country. His method is entirely evolutionary and historical. He traces the origin of cottages to the time when the old manorial industrial system, almost communal in type, was beginning to break down, and when the modern plan of capitalist occupancy and distinct dwellings was beginning to supersede it. Previously to the sixteenth century most of the labourers on an estate usually lived in the farm-houses and mansions, eating, and originally sleeping also, in the large halls which formed the main feature in the early English house. But with the general pacification of England brought about by the Tudors (and by the use of field artillery) a change of system was rapidly introduced. The old common hall life was done away with, and the hall itself was frequently cut in two (as in most existing specimens) by a floor converting the upper part into suites of bedrooms. The enclosure of the commons and the dissolution of the monasteries, whose buildings had sheltered so many labourers, contributed to the need for new agricultural dwellings. Homesteads and cottages, in short, were largely an outcome of the evil Great Landlord system. Mr. Nevill believes, indeed, that no large demand could have existed for small industrial dwellings between the depopulation caused by the Black Death and the Tudor revolution. From that time onward he traces most ably the vicissitudes of cottage-building, and the gradual development of the ground plan, from the simple one-roomed parallelogram of the oldest period to the handsome and varied timber frame houses of the Augustan age of cottages under Elizabeth and the early Stuarts.

After following out the evolution of the house as a whole, Mr. Nevill proceeds to treat of its component parts, beginning with the timber frame and woodwork, and going on regularly to the clustered chimney-stacks, the imbricated weather-tiling, the roofs and bargeboards, the gables and dormers, the glazing and ironwork, which give so much picturesqueness and variety of effect to the old Surrey farm buildings. This analytical portion forms the first part. The second or synthetic part is taken up with topographical examples and plates, comprising more than a hundred figures of almost every interesting old cottage or farmhouse in the Guildford district. Good examples abound in this neighbourhood, Mr. Nevill observes, because it was by no means a purely agricultural country. The iron works of the Weald, the weaving trade at Godalming, the powder mills at Chilworth, and the glass factory at Chiddingfold, all combined with the diffused fulling and clothing industries to give the district a manufacturing character; and it is in such districts, we learn, that good industrial dwellings chiefly subsist. The illustrations are, of course, architectural, and necessarily lack some elements of picturesqueness given to such finished artistic drawings

as Mr. Biscombe Gardner's; but, on the other hand, even those who know both the country and the houses thoroughly well cannot fail to look at those familiar buildings in totally new aspects by the light of Mr. Nevill's lucid and luminous constructive explanations. He supplies us with the clue to explain the puzzle. After reading his book, we know not only what the cottages are, but also why and how they were originally made so.

The third part, which has little or nothing to do with the main subject, consists of a stray collection of archaeological hints about south-western Surrey—the turning-out, obviously, of Mr. Nevill's note-book. The author apologises somewhat half-heartedly for printing them. He has no need to do so. Notes like these are just what the general historian most requires, and seldom finds—the observations and conclusions of a thoroughly competent scholar on the implications of the local facts with which he is topographically familiar. Almost every person interested in archaeology must have dozens of such observations and conclusions laid by somewhere in the loose pigeon-holes of his brain (the present writer has many about western Dorset and eastern Surrey); but the opportunity rarely arises for publishing in the lump these stray ideas, the best raw material of future reconstructive history, and they must, therefore, probably die for the most part with the brain that harbours them. It is a distinct gain to the world when a keen observer has time and fitting occasion to put them forth as they stand in all their naked simplicity. We want many more books like Mr. Nevill's, in all three of its parts, before we can really begin to write the history of Britain. Some of his glimpses will, no doubt, on consideration, prove to be erroneous (though more, I believe, will turn out of no small value); but all are honest, original, and acute, and many carry conviction at once to the mind of any unprejudiced reader.

GRANT ALLEN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SEAL OF JEREMIAH.

Queen's College, Oxford: September 29, 1889.

M. Golénisheff has kindly allowed me to describe a very remarkable seal which he purchased last winter in Cairo, which may therefore be presumed to have been found somewhere in the Delta. The back is flat and plain, on the middle of the obverse are two blundered Egyptian cartouches; and above and below them are two more cartouches, drawn horizontally, however, and not perpendicularly. In the upper cartouche is the following inscription in Phoenician letters: L-SH-L-M; in the lower is another in Phoenician letters: Y-R-M-Y-H-U. The two together read *leshalom Yirmeyahu*, "to the prosperity of Jeremiah." The forms of the letters belong to the Phoenician, or rather the Israelitish, alphabet of the seventh century B.C. It is, therefore, possible that the seal may have been discovered on the site of Tel Defenah or Tahpanhes, where a native was allowed by the authorities of the Bulaq Museum to excavate last year; and if so we may see in it an actual relic of the great Hebrew prophet. A copy of the seal is about to be published by M. Clermont-Ganneau.

A. H. SAYCE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. CASSELL & COMPANY announce an important fine-art publication, entitled *The Picturesque Mediterranean*, upon which much time and money have been expended. It will give a description by pen and pencil of the entire coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with special reference to historic sites and picturesque views. The letterpress has been written by several contributors, including Prof. Bonney, Messrs. H. D. Traill, E. Dicey, Grant Allen, Frank Barrett, and Miss M. Betham Edwards. The illustrations have been reproduced, in the best style of wood engraving, from drawings specially made by artists whose original work will shortly be on view at the Polytechnic Institute. The mode of issue will be in monthly parts, the first of which will be ready on October 24. With it will be given a facsimile of a water colour by Mr. Birkett Foster, "The Rock of Gibraltar, from Algeciras."

MESSRS. SEELEY & CO. will shortly issue a series of twelve etchings by Mr. Mortimer Menpes, representing picturesque views on the lower Thames, from Old Battersea Bridge to Greenwich Passage. With them will be given a description of the scenes and of the personages associated with them, written by those practised collaborators, Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Campbell Praed. The work will be called *The Grey River*; and the edition of it will be limited to two hundred copies, the plates being afterwards destroyed.

The title of Mr. Henry Wallis's next contribution to the study of ceramics will be *The Ceramic Art of Ancient Egypt*. The illustrations in colour will represent examples in the British Museum, the Louvre, the Bulaq Museum, the Vatican, and the museums at Berlin, Turin, Athens, Naples, Florence, and Bologna, besides other public and private collections.

The second exhibition of Arts and Crafts will open at the New Gallery next week.

MR. TALFOURD ELY will deliver a course of five lectures upon "Greece and the Greeks in 1889, based upon his recent travels, at the Hampstead Public Library, on Thursdays at 8 p.m., beginning on October 10. The lectures will be illustrated with lantern slides, specially prepared from photographic views taken by Baron Paul des Granges and others.

MRS. TIRARD is about to give a course of lectures on "The Tombs and Temples of Ancient Egypt" at the King's College Department for Ladies in Kensington-square, with three demonstrations at the British Museum for students attending the course. Part of the proceeds will, as usual, be given to the Egypt Exploration Fund, of which Mrs. Tirard is one of the local hon. secretaries.

The work by the young artist Schram, "Bianca Capello" (for which he was awarded the Prix de Rome) has been purchased for a gallery in Denver, Colorado, together with the nude picture by Meuvart, "Bacchante au Repos," from the Paris Salon. Both works will be on view at the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street, for a short time previous to shipment.

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

If half that is said about the condition of Millet's "Angelus" be true, the Louvre has lost little by the failure of the attempt to secure it for the French nation; but, at all events, the loss will be counterbalanced by the acquisition of the same painter's "Les Glaneuses," which has been purchased by Mdme. Pommery from M. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim. It is also said that M. Bischoffsheim at first refused 400,000 francs for it, and only

agreed to part with it on the condition that its destination was the Louvre. Another report credits Mdme. Samson-Davillier with the intention of giving to the Louvre another of Millet's masterpieces, "Les Meules"; and yet more, Mdme. Roederer is said to be about to offer to the same gallery a pastel of the "Angelus," an exact reduction by Millet of his famous picture.

THE grand scheme for the decoration of the Pantheon with works of sculpture will be commenced with statues of Mirabeau and Victor Hugo, which have been assigned to MM. Injalbert and Rodin. The statue of Bastien-Lepage by the latter artist was inaugurated at Damvilliers (Meuse) on Sunday last.

THE "appreciation" of fine old Persian lustre ware has been increased by the splendid specimens at the Paris Exhibition. Two fine bottles are said to have been sold for £1000.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie exhibited a bronze coin on which was found a bilingual legend in Indo-Bactrian and Chinese characters. Coins of the Indo-Scythic period with legends in both Indo-Bactrian and Greek of one and the same king are, of course, common. But this piece, M. de Lacouperie thought, had been issued jointly by two neighbouring sovereigns: Hermaeus, the Greek ruler of Bactriana; and the king of the Yuchi, a people settled on the north-west frontier of China about 40 B.C. The Indo-Bactrian inscription is similar to that on the other coins of Hermaeus; the Chinese inscription seems to be imitated from those on the coins struck in China in the third century B.C. At the same meeting, M. Menaut again referred to the cylinder inscribed with the name of Urkham, King of Ur, now in the British Museum. While admitting the authenticity of its recent history, as recorded by Mr. Cobham in the ACADEMY of September 14, he still maintained on internal evidence that it must be a forgery, perhaps of as early a date as the second Chaldaean empire.

WE would call the attention of archaeologists and visitors to Paris to the first volume of a *Description Raisonnée* of the Prehistoric Antiquities contained in the Museum of St. Germain-en-Laye, which has just been brought out by M. Salomon Reinach, under the title of *Antiquités Nationales* (Paris: Firmin-Didot). The book is a good deal more, however, than an elaborate description of the collections in the museum. It is an exhaustive account of our present knowledge concerning the quaternary epoch and the cave-men, with a minute bibliographical record, such as only M. Reinach is capable of producing. The work is simply invaluable to the student of prehistoric archaeology. It is enriched with a number of excellent and judiciously selected engravings.

MUSIC.

"THE CASTLE OF COMO."

SUCH is the title of a new opera produced at the Opéra Comique last Wednesday evening. The composer is a Mus. Bac. of Oxford, and this, we imagine, is his first stage venture. Mr. George Cockle has selected the well-known story of "The Lady of Lyons," for on this is based the libretto written by the late Mr. Charles Searle. At an early stage the title of the opera is explained. As Claude is telling Pauline of the fairyland to which he means to take her, a curtain falls, but rises almost immediately, and then a view of the Castle of Como, all radiant with tinsel and light, is displayed to the audience. This may, perhaps, justify the title; but the gaudy picture and the very solid cloud curtain quenched, rather than kindled, the imagination.

Mr. Cockle evidently wishes to keep pace with the times. He tries to make his music continuous; and recitative and melody are not formally separated, as in days of yore. The composer's sympathies are, however, greatly with the old-fashioned type of melody, and the result is a lack of unity of style. The lovers warble strains which recall the smooth, flowing melodies of a Wallace or a Balfie; and the orchestra accompanies in the most modest manner, when all of a sudden a fierce *tremolo*, a loud *tutti*, a meandering of bass or bassoon, or a passionate burst on a high note from one or more of the singers, breaks the even tenor of the song, and announces music of a more modern character. Mr. Cockle shows the desire to be dramatic, but we cannot say that he has succeeded. There are, however, some true touches in the music of the second act—by far the best of the three; and there is no knowing how far time and experience may enable the composer to develop a dramatic instinct which he appears to possess. Mr. Cockle has not achieved success; yet his present failure may be the stepping-stone to future fame. We do not think it necessary to enter into detail further than to say that there is some graceful ballet music in the first act, and some expressive solo and concerted numbers in the second.

With regard to the performance of the opera, we would first praise Signor Coronaro, deputy conductor of La Scala, Milan, who showed praiseworthy energy and intelligence in helping some of the actors who were not perfect in their parts; but, of course, it will easily be understood from this that the orchestra was at times too prominent. Madlle. Rosina Isidor took the rôle of Pauline. She sang well, but her voice did not appear of a sufficiently sympathetic quality. Perhaps it is unfair to judge her, for she was evidently not at her ease. So, too, of Mr. Cadwaladr, the Claude, who may improve as he becomes familiar with the music. He sings with much taste. Messrs. L. Stormont and H. Pope contributed much to the success as Bauscant and Deschappelles. We say success, for so far as the public was concerned the verdict was favourable. There was much applause, and calls for the actors and the composer at the close. Mr. Cockle, however, was not in the theatre.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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